

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING FEB. 25, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 8, PAGES 181-206

DEFENSE BUDGET

Democrats Challenge Cuts In Military Manpower

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

RESERVE PLAN

NATURAL GAS LOBBIES

FOCUS ON CONSUMERS

HIGHWAY MESSAGE

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--The Constitution requires Senators to be 30 years of age. Has this requirement always been observed?

A--No. But only two persons served in the Senate when less than 30. The first was Henry Clay of Kentucky, who, at the age of 29, was elected to fill an unexpired term, and served from Nov. 19, 1806, to March 3, 1807. The other was Armistead T. Mason of Virginia who was only 28 when he was sworn in on Jan. 3, 1816, to fill an unexpired term. He served until March 3, 1817, without attaining the age of 30, but was defeated when he sought election to a full term. The late Sen. Rush Dew Holt (D W.Va.) was 29 when he was elected in 1934, but he did not begin his term until June 21, 1935 -- two days after his 30th birthday.

2. Q--I recall that Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) advocated dismissal of some persons involved in 1954's Army-McCarthy dispute. Was Army Counsel John G. Adams, who submitted his resignation Feb. 4, one of these?

A--On June 17, 1954, Potter called for "dismissal of those employees who have played top roles on both sides" in the Army-McCarthy dispute for "failure to understand the obligations that go with employment by the government." Potter mentioned no names, but it was assumed that Adams, a principal in the dispute, was one of those to whom he referred.

3. Q--I've heard that some Republicans have talked about forming a third political party. Has a split in GOP ranks ever resulted in formation of a third party?

A--Yes, twice in this century Republicans have formed third parties. Theodore Roosevelt represented the Bull Moose Party in the 1912 election against Woodrow Wilson (D) and William Howard Taft (R). Robert M. LaFollette in 1924 ran as a Progressive against Calvin Coolidge (R) and John W. Davis (D).

4. Q--What is the "oil-for-education" proposal?

A--The proposals would provide that federal revenue from offshore oil lands be dedicated to a program of grants-in-aid for education. The proposal is embodied in a bill introduced in the 84th Congress by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 35 co-sponsors. The oil-for-education plan was approved by the Senate in 1953 as an amendment to a bill to place offshore oil lands beyond historic state boundaries under federal control, but the provision was eliminated in conference.

5. Q--Has Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon definitely switched parties?

A--Morse registered Feb. 17 as a Democrat in his home precinct at Eugene, Ore. He also announced he would seek re-election in 1956 as a Democrat. Morse had called himself an independent since 1952, when he "resigned" from the Republican Party.

6. Q--Where and when will the two major parties hold their 1956 national conventions?

A--Republicans will meet in San Francisco, Democrats in Chicago. Republicans said Feb. 17 they would meet Aug. 20, 1956. Democrats plan to meet July 23, or, if certain state laws are revised, on Aug. 13.

7. Q--Why do state laws affect convention dates?

A--Candidates for President and Vice President must be certified in each state before their names may be included on the ballot. Most states set a deadline for such certification. Deadlines in five states -- Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, and South Dakota -- require certification on or before Aug. 23, 1956. Republicans apparently are convinced deadlines in the five states will be extended. Democrats say they, too, will hold an August convention if the deadlines are changed.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 141; (2) 140; (3) 166; (4) 159; (5) 166; (6), (7) 167.

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DEFENSE BUDGET

Democrats in Congress May Fight President's Decision to Cut U. S. Military Spending

Will a Democratic Congress force President Eisenhower to spend more for national defense than he believes is necessary?

The answer may be several months in coming, since House and Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees have just started studying the President's proposed \$34 billion defense budget for fiscal 1956. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 178.)

Meanwhile, almost daily some potent Democrat expresses alarm over the President's decision to cut back military manpower, particularly in the Army. Current Army strength of 1.3 million-plus is scheduled to drop to 1.1 million by June 30 and to 1,025,000 by June 30, 1956. Smaller cuts are to be made in the Navy and Marine Corps, while Air Force manpower would be increased slightly, for a total uniformed force of 2,850,000 by June, 1956.

Common theme of Democratic critics is that the cutbacks cannot be justified by any lessening of international tension. On the contrary, they say, the Formosa problem, the 12 percent increase recently announced in Soviet military spending, and the latest shuffle in the Kremlin all argue for maintaining or increasing present force levels.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENTS

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee wants "very close re-evaluation of planned reductions in military manpower. . . . This is not a time for us to indulge in wishful thinking." House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) says that in view of recent developments "I cannot understand how any leadership would not immediately reconsider the proposed reduction of the Army and Navy." Says Missouri's

outspoken Sen. Stuart Symington (D): "Under the circumstances it is absolutely incredible. . . ."

Despite their misgivings, most Congressmen would agree with a statement by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich., 1943-55), who had the job of defending the Administration's defense budgets in 1953 and in 1954. Said he, in the 1953 debate: "No one can be absolutely sure whether the amount we are recommending in this bill is too high, too low, or just right. If we knew we would be involved in a major war in the near future, then the amount. . . . would be clearly inadequate. On the other hand, if we knew there definitely would be no future war. . . . then the amount we are recommending could be cut."

What Ferguson did know, however, was that the President possessed the prestige of an acknowledged military expert. During the 1954 debate, he said: "I am basing my judgment on that of the President of the United States who was and is a military man, the highest general we have had. . . ."

EISENHOWER'S STAND

President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 17 budget message to Congress, took pains to point out that "in my judgment, the military forces and programs upon which this budget is based are accurately adjusted to the national needs." One powerful Democrat, Chairman Carl Vinson (Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee, has said he agrees with the President.

But other Democrats, although respectful of the President's prestige, are prepared to challenge him. Says McCormack: "It could be a terrible thing for our country if the President is wrong."

Where Defense Funds Go

MAJOR ITEMS, FISCAL 1956

MILITARY PERSONNEL		\$10.3 BIL. 2,850,000 MEN
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		\$8.6 BIL.
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT		\$7.5 BIL. 6,000 PLANES
SHIP PROCUREMENT		\$1 BIL.
OTHER PROCUREMENT		\$4.2 BIL.

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Many Democrats claim that the President has allowed his military judgment to be swayed by the advice of Secretary of Treasury George Humphrey, who wants a balanced budget. This is not a peculiarly Republican problem, according to one Senator, who told CQ: "If Harry Truman had paid as much attention to John Snyder's advice as Ike does to Humphrey's, the Air Force would have been cut to six wings."

LARGER ARMY?

Now that Democrats control Congress, there is a chance that the House Appropriations Committee will report a defense bill calling for a larger Army. But analysis of two votes in the 83rd Congress shows that Democrats will have to close ranks completely if they are to override the President's wishes. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 184.)

In 1953, when President Eisenhower cut Truman's earlier request for the Air Force by \$5 billion, Democrats moved to restore \$400 million in the Senate and lost, 38-55. In 1954, when the President cut back the Army, Democrats tried to restore \$350 million, to cover the cost of two divisions, but lost, 38-50.

Of the Senators who backed both increases, 34 are in the Senate today. And of those who opposed both, 41 are still on hand. More important is the fact that five of the 41 are Democrats -- Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long (La.), and Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson (Va.). Holland, Ellender and Robertson, moreover, sit on the Appropriations Committee.

At a minimum, Democrats hoping to increase Army funds for 1956 will have to obtain the support of these five Southern colleagues. No Senate Republicans backed the 1953 increase, and only one -- John Sherman Cooper (Ky., 1946-49, 1952-55) who was defeated for re-election -- supported the 1954 move. If the President does not himself revise upward his proposed defense budget, chances that any Republican Senators will break ranks now seem remote.

RESERVE PROGRAM

When the House voted Feb. 8 to extend the draft another four years, it increased the odds against passage of the President's proposed revisions of military training and reserve legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 146.)

The House has always been cold to so-called Universal Military Training proposals, and only somewhat less reluctant to support successive extensions of selective service. So when President Eisenhower carefully coupled a request for extension of the draft with a plea for new training legislation, in his Jan. 13 message to Congress, Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee carefully uncoupled them, and pushed the draft extension through first. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 43ff.)

An Armed Services subcommittee, headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), is now studying a bill (HR 2967) embodying the President's training and reserve proposals. Brooks says he will report a "reasonable" bill, but organizations like the American Legion which seek a stronger reserve system are pessimistic about eventual action in the House. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 178.)

Consequently, the Legion is pressing for early action in the Senate, where it feels the chances are better. Although the Legion is backing bills (S 2, HR 1630) which differ from that of the Administration in several major respects, all contain features long opposed by many Congressmen and pressure groups.

RESERVE DUTY STRESSED

Basic purpose of the bills is to strengthen the nation's reserve of trained military manpower. They propose the establishment of a National Security Training Corps to provide limited training for young men not inducted into the Armed Forces. They provide means for enforcing obligatory reserve duty following periods of active duty. Details, however differ.

HR 2967 continues the present system whereby men drafted for two years of military service must serve another six years in the reserves. But men selected for the six-month NSTC program would be obligated for another 9% years in the reserves.

The Legion-backed bills limit the over-all period of obligatory duty to five years. This would mean three years in the reserves for those completing two years of active duty, and 4½ years for NSTC graduates. Initial NSTC training, however, would be for a period of "not less than 1,000 hours," which the Legion estimates could be accomplished in four rather than six months.

RESERVE PROPOSALS

Differences in Administration, Legion Plans

ADMINISTRATION PLAN (HR 2967)		AMERICAN LEGION PLAN (S 2, HR 1630, 2377, 2683)
All men between ages 18 and 35.	COVERAGE	All men between ages 18 and 26.
Six months	TRAINING PERIOD (For National Security Training Corps)	Not less than 1,000 hours, or about four months.
Two years in Armed Forces and six years in reserves, or six months in NSTC and 9½ years in reserves.	RESERVE OBLIGATION (Present law, eight years)	Two years in Armed Forces and three years in reserves, or 1,000 hours in NSTC and 4½ years in reserves.
NSTC graduate who fails to serve satisfactorily in reserves can be inducted into Armed Forces for another 18 months of service.	ENFORCEMENT	Any person who fails to serve satisfactorily in the reserves can be ordered to active duty for an added period of service.
Four years, until July 30, 1959.	DURATION	Four years, but provides further that draft shall end not more than five years after first person is inducted into NSTC.
Secretary of Defense, with the advice of the National Security Training Commission (composed of three civilians and two military members.)	CONTROL	National Security Training Commission would lay down policies and standards.

Two problems explain the need for additional legislation along these lines. First, men who have been discharged after completing active duty have not been fulfilling their reserve duty obligations and no attempt has been made to force them to do so. Second, manpower cutbacks ordered in the Army have resulted in reducing draft calls to 14,000 a month. Consequently, the pool of trained manpower will be inadequate to support the minimum reserves recommended by military leaders.

President Eisenhower believes the nation needs a 5 million-man reserve. Three million men would be organized in "ready reserve" units, while another 2 million would be subject to call individually. But it would take years to build such a force, using only men who are being discharged after two years of active duty.

MISNOMER CREATES CONFUSION

Some of the opposition to the new proposals unquestionably stems from confusion over words. In 1951, Congress passed the "Universal Military Training and Service Act," although it was "Universal" only in the sense that all young men had to register. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 274ff.) In practice, however, few of those reaching the age of 18 have been called into service.

The 1951 Act was permanent, but Congress limited the government's authority to induct registrants to four years. It was a four-year extension of this draft authority which the House approved Feb. 8. The 1951 Act also laid down the general policy for universal military training, but stipulated that Congress would first have to approve any specific program. Such a program was submitted in 1952 but was killed in the House. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1952, pp. 194ff.) It is this feature of the original act which is again up for Congressional action.

Both the Administration and the Legion are playing down any references to UMT, the former calling its proposal the "National Reserve Plan" and the latter the "National Security Training Act." In fact, neither proposal contemplates universality. The Administration has indicated that it wants to train about 100,000 men a year in the NSTC. But some 800,000 men turn 18 every year, and no one proposes that all of these be trained.

Nevertheless, the UMT label has stuck, giving to many citizens who fear "conscription" the idea that that is what is being proposed. For example, Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Armed Services Committee Chairman in the 83rd Congress, said that one of the reasons he would support extension of the draft until 1959 was that "It will make unnecessary the passage of the so-called Universal Military Training Act."

Fact Sheet

TWO SENATE VOTES SHOW DEFENSE LINEUP

Two Senate votes during the 83rd Congress may be indicative of Congressional sentiment regarding cutbacks in defense spending by the Eisenhower Administration. In 1953, when Mr. Eisenhower cut ex-President Harry S. Truman's request for the Air Force by \$5 billion, the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C., 1941-54) offered an amendment to restore \$400 million to buy 200 B-47 jet bombers. It was defeated 38-55 when nine Democrats sided with 46 Republicans.

Again, in 1954, when the President increased his request for the Air Force but reduced that for the Army, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) offered an amendment to restore \$350 million to the Army, to cover the cost of two extra divisions. This was defeated 38-50, with 10 Democrats and 40 Republicans voting "nay."

Analysis of these votes shows that 32 Senators voted for both amendments. They were all Democrats: Hill and Sparkman (Ala.), Hayden (Ariz.), Fulbright and McClellan (Ark.), Frear (Del.), Smathers (Fla.), George and Russell (Ga.), Clements (Ky.), Kennedy (Mass.), Humphrey (Minn.), Eastland and Stennis (Miss.), Hennings and Symington (Mo.), Mansfield and Murray (Mont.), Anderson and Chavez (N.M.), Lehman (N.Y.), Kerr and Monroney (Okla.), Green and Pastore (R.I.), Johnston and Maybank (S.C.), Gore (Tenn.), Johnson (Texas), Jackson and Magnuson (Wash.), and Neely (W. Va.).

In addition to these 32, three others voted for one amendment and announced for the other: Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), and Morse (Ore.). Of these 35, all but Maybank are still in the Senate.

Of the 44 Senators who voted against both amendments, 37 were Republicans: Knowland and Kuchel (Calif.), Millikin (Colo.), Bush and Purtell (Conn.), Williams (Del.), Dworshak and Welker (Idaho), Dirksen (Ill.), Capehart and Jenner (Ind.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Carlson and Schoeppe (Kan.), Payne and Smith (Maine), Beall and Butler (Md.), Ferguson and Potter (Mich.), Thye (Minn.), Butler (Neb.), Smith (N.J.), Ives (N.Y.), Young (N.D.), Bricker (Ohio), Cordon (Ore.), Duff and Martin (Pa.), Case and Mundt (S.D.), Bennett (Utah), Aiken and Flanders (Vt.), McCarthy and Wiley (Wis.), and Barrett (Wyo.). The seven Democrats were Johnson (Colo.), Holland (Fla.), Gillette (Iowa), Ellender and Long (La.), Byrd and Robertson (Va.).

In addition to these 44, two others voted against one amendment and announced against the other: Goldwater (Ariz.) and Watkins (Utah). Of these 46, 41 are still in the Senate.

Thus of 96 Senators, the views of 75 are fairly well defined. The remaining 21 include 14 newcomers and seven Senators who either voted for one amendment and against the other, or were not recorded on both votes.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COSTS

(FISCAL YEARS. IN MILLIONS)

COST CATEGORY	BUDGET EXPENDITURES				Recommended new obli-gational authority for 1956
	1953 actual	1954 actual	1955 estimated	1956 estimated	
Military personnel.....	\$11,556	\$10,961	\$10,245	\$10,295	\$10,612
Operation and maintenance.....	10,379	9,356	7,869	8,576	9,184
Major procurement and production.....	(17,123)	(15,958)	(12,627)	(12,718)	(9,524)
Aircraft.....	7,416	8,334	7,557	7,550	6,061
Ships.....	1,191	1,090	888	999	1,317
Other.....	8,516	6,534	4,182	4,169	2,143
Military public works.....	1,913	1,706	1,418	1,749	1,914
Reserve components.....	522	584	705	927	1,037
Research and development.....	1,412	1,385	1,307	1,369	1,370
Establishment-wide activities.....	759	771	719	793	758
Working capital (<i>revolving</i>) funds.....	-54	-384	-515	-677
Unallocated reduction in estimates.....				-1,750
Reduction through transfers of prior year appro-priations.....					-1,500
Total	\$43,610	\$40,336	\$34,375	\$34,000	\$32,899

(SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE BUDGET)

COSTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

(FISCAL YEARS. IN MILLIONS)

ITEM	BUDGET EXPENDITURES (NET)				
	1950 actual	1953 actual	1954 actual	1955 estimated	1956 estimated
Direction and coordination of defense.....	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 12
Other central defense activities.....	199	394	452	488	588
Army defense activities.....	3,983	16,242	12,910	8,900	8,850
Navy defense activities.....	4,100	11,874	11,293	9,775	9,700
Air Force defense activities.....	3,600	15,085	15,668	15,200	15,600
Proposed legislation.....					1,000
Unallocated reduction in estimates.....					- 1,750
Subtotal, Department of Defense.....	11,892	43,610	40,336	34,375	34,000
Development and control of atomic energy, present program.	550	1,791	1,895	2,050	1,910
Proposed legislation.....					90
Strategic and critical materials.....	438	919	651	994	783
Mutual security (<i>military</i>):					
Military assistance, present program.....	130	3,954	3,629	2,675	2,875
Proposed legislation.....					200
Direct forces support, present program.....			12	550	500
Proposed legislation.....					100
Subtotal, military assistance and support.....	130	3,954	3,641	3,225	3,675
Total budget expenditures.....	\$13,010	\$50,274	\$46,522	\$40,644	\$40,458
NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY					
ITEM	1950 actual	1953 actual	1954 actual	1955 est- imated	1956 recom- mended
Direction and coordination of defense.....	\$ 11	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 13
Other central defense activities.....	180	540	778	645	627
Army defense activities.....	4,392	15,221	12,777	7,788	7,303
Navy defense activities.....	4,359	12,689	9,612	10,272	8,937
Air Force defense activities.....	5,428	20,451	11,411	12,065	14,536
Proposed legislation.....					2,983
Reduction through transfers of prior year appropriations.....					- 1,500
Subtotal, Department of Defense.....	14,370	48,916	34,590	30,783	32,899
Development and control of atomic energy.....	839	4,152	1,118	1,284	1,292
Strategic and critical materials.....	425	134		380	522
Mutual security (<i>military</i>):					
Military assistance, present program.....	1,359	4,096	3,192	1,144	
Proposed legislation.....					1,400
Direct forces support, present program.....			570	795	
Proposed legislation.....					630
Subtotal, military assistance and support.....	1,359	4,096	3,763	1,939	2,030
Total new obligational authority.....	\$16,993	\$57,298	\$39,471	\$34,386	\$36,742

(SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE BUDGET)

In This Section...

- Natural Gas Lobbies
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Convention Report
- Pressure Points

NATURAL GAS LOBBIES

Mr. and Mrs. Consumer are being wooed by both sides in a growing lobby dispute over revision of the Natural Gas Act.

Oil and gas interests are conducting a large-scale pressure drive to nullify federal regulation of natural gas prices charged by producers. They say such control discourages the risky exploration necessary for increased output and tends to create gas scarcities.

Municipal, public power and labor groups say that without federal control, prices to consumers would soar. So far, these opposition groups seemingly are not closely organized.

An old issue in a new setting, the present debate is polarizing around several new bills drawn to exempt independent gas producers from federal control. Four of them were introduced Feb. 7 and 10 by two Texas Democrats, Reps. Frank Ikard and Walter Rogers. Ikard told Congressional Quarterly he expects "early Congressional action."

PURPOSES OF BILLS

The legislation is designed to overturn the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling in the Phillips Petroleum case that the Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over producers' prices of natural gas, if the gas moves for resale in interstate commerce. The Ikard and Rogers bills would achieve the same goal as a bill introduced in 1950 by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and passed by the 80th Congress but vetoed by President Truman. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 598ff.)

New fuel for the controversy is expected when the President's Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy makes its report and recommendations on national fuels policy. When that will be is uncertain. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Feb. 14 accused the Administration of dilly-dallying on the issue, and said the committee "ought to take a stand."

Claiming that federal regulation of natural gas production would be the opening wedge toward complete control of oil and other basic industries, oil and gas interests have shifted into high with a twin-pronged drive aimed at the voters and Congress. The lobbying arm of this drive is the General Gas Committee, headed by Maston Nixon, president of Southern Minerals Corp. of Corpus Christi, Texas. The informational end is being handled by the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, an industry group headed by L.F. McCollum, president of Continental Oil Co., and Paul Kayser, president of El Paso Natural Gas Co. In general, the two Committees represent the same oil and gas companies.

LOBBY TARGETS

From headquarters in Washington, D.C., the General Gas Committee is preparing to do most of the industry's infighting on Capitol Hill when the natural gas issue moves to the center of the legislative stage. An experienced Washington newspaperman, Truman Felt, long-time correspondent for the Miami Daily News, has been named news director for the Committee. The group is registered under the lobby law.

Simultaneously, in an effort to win consumers over to the industry side, the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee is undertaking an educational campaign through newspapers, radio and television. Company officials carry their message to business and civic club meetings and to conventions. The Committee is advised by the Hill and Knowlton public relations firm and has headquarters in New York City.

Aiming primarily at public opinion in areas of heaviest consumption -- mainly the Midwest and East -- the Committee is urging individual companies to send letters, pamphlets and speeches to employees and stockholders. The cooperation of other industries and national organizations is being solicited.

Several powerful groups are lending support, moral or active, to the campaign. One is the Independent Natural Gas Association of America which represents the pipeline firms. Its members' stated interest is "adequate gas supplies at a fair price." INGA supported the original Kerr bills and has made exemption of independent natural gas producers from federal regulation its top legislative goal for 1955. Two other allies in the drive are the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and the American Petroleum Institute.

OPPOSITION NOT ORGANIZED

Although a handful of potent national organizations oppose this revision of the gas act, at present there is little evidence of a coordinated effort to block it. One opposition leader is the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, which represents legal departments of 900 cities. At its recent convention in San Francisco NIMLO adopted a resolution opposing revision, and its members are active locally, telling the public that such action would hit consumers hard price-wise.

Farmer opposition is registered by National Farmers Union, which charged in a recent newsletter that "the booming natural gas industry is readying a new onslaught on the public pocketbook." Public power groups, such as National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association, headed by ex-Rep. Clyde Ellis (D Ark., 1939-43), say they are concerned over a "threat to consumers" posed by revision efforts. Also among groups in opposition are the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Public Affairs Institute, a research organization.

Mayors of various large cities are organizing to oppose relaxing federal regulation, and indications are that when the debate reaches its peak in Congress, the opposition lobby will have achieved more coordination.

Fact Sheet

BACKGROUND OF NATURAL GAS DISPUTE

Gas Industry Segments

The natural gas industry has three major segments: producers, pipeliners, and distributors. Short sketches of the role each plays in getting natural gas from the well to the consumer:

PRODUCER -- Engages in exploration and development of natural gas wells. The process is hit or miss; according to the industry an average of eight exploratory holes are dug before a well is located. A Supreme Court decision in June, 1954, brought the independent producer under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

PIPELINER -- Transports the gas from the well to the city distributors for ultimate consumption. To carry out this function pipeline companies have built up a system of pipelines with total mileage greater than U.S. railroad trackage. Pipeline firms are regulated under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 by the Federal Power Commission.

DISTRIBUTOR -- Supplies gas for consumption within a given franchise area. Distributors are normally given a monopoly, but like other public utilities, the rates are set and are otherwise regulated by the state or city agency.

The Gas Problem

An outline of the major developments leading to the existing controversy over how much federal regulation should be exercised over the natural gas industry:

WHAT CONGRESS SAID IN THE LAW

Section 1 (b) of the Natural Gas Act of 1938 states: "The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce of natural gas for resale for ultimate public consumption for and to natural-gas companies engaged in such transportation or sale, but shall not apply to any other transportation or sale of natural gas or to the facilities used for such distribution or to the production or gathering of natural gas."

ACTION BY THE SUPREME COURT

By a (5-3) decision in Phillips Petroleum Co. vs. Wisconsin (347 U.S. 674) the Supreme Court on June 7, 1954, upheld a lower court in saying that all sales of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale are subject to regulation by the Federal Power Commission whether made before, during or after production or gathering.

REVERSAL BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Having previously ruled on numerous occasions that it had no jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers and gatherers, the FTC issued order No. 174 (July, 1954), No. 174-A (August, 1954) and 174-B (December, 1954) which required independent producers to file certificates of public convenience and necessity

Natural Gas Customers

YEAR	TOTAL	(THOUSANDS)		
		RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL *	INDUSTRIAL
1932	5,499	5,034	440	22
1933	5,153	4,717	413	21
1934	5,386	4,937	422	24
1935	5,556	5,085	441	27
1936	6,193	5,673	489	28
1937	6,530	6,011	490	26
1938	6,742	6,208	504	27
1939	6,935	6,387	519	27
1940	7,257	6,696	531	28
1941	7,619	7,056	533	28
1942	8,117	7,547	537	31
1943	8,381	7,789	559	30
1944	8,571	7,963	574	32
1945	8,914	8,212	665	32
1946	9,366	8,594	731	35
1947	10,189	9,336	808	37
1948	11,466	10,492	921	43
1949	12,473	11,409	1,006	48
1950	14,267	13,084	1,119	54
1951	16,037	14,742	1,219	58
1952	18,357	16,892	1,377	67
1953	19,960	18,386	1,477	74

*Commercial users include hotels, restaurants, stores.

(SOURCE: GAS FACTS, 1953)

by Dec. 1, 1955; froze prices in contracts between pipelines and producers at levels of June 7, 1954; and prohibited producers from making new or discontinuing former deliveries of gas to interstate pipelines without prior FPC approval and certification.

Pro and Con

Representative arguments by those favoring and opposing federal regulation of natural gas producers and gatherers:

LESS REGULATION

"The natural gas industry and the long range integrity of the service which it renders are completely dependent upon (1) the continuing discovery and (2) the continuing production of adequate volumes of natural gas.... The exploration and discovery phase is an extremely hazardous and uncertain undertaking which involves risks of higher magnitude than any other basic business of which we are aware..."

"So long as this hazardous effort of exploration for a discovery of natural gas produces a product which is sold into a vigorously competitive market for its ultimate

utilization, the imposition of a restrictive scheme of regulation evolved in and for the control of public service enterprises can only result in diminished supplies of natural gas for this nation....

"It is the firm recommendation of this association that the Natural Gas Act be promptly amended so as to eliminate from the federal processes of regulation, and thus return to the conservation control exercised by the states and to the initiative of the risk-taker, the vital activity of discovering and producing the natural gas so clearly needed in the years to come." Independent Natural Gas Association, statement to Arthur S. Flemming, chairman, Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy.

"Bills will be introduced in the 84th Congress to take away from the Federal Power Commission the right to regulate the prices paid by pipeline companies for gas at the well, and possibly to rob the commission of all right to regulate the price of gas flowing across state lines.

"Such bills would leave the big oil and gas companies as the sole judge of what they are to charge the ultimate users, a happy state they long have sought.

"The gas and oil tycoons are denouncing all federal regulation as 'socialism' and are starting to build up a mighty propaganda campaign for bills to strip the Federal Power Commission of its regulatory rights. Then the sky will be the only limit on their prospects of profit at the expense of gas consumers." National Union Farmer, December, 1954.

Natural Gas Bills

The following list, complete through Feb. 10, shows main provisions, number, date of introduction and sponsors of bills introduced in the 84th Congress proposing changes in the Natural Gas Act of 1938. All were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Amend the Natural Gas Act.

- HR 3902, 2/10/55--Ikard (D Texas)
- HR 3940, 2/10/55--Rogers (D Texas)
- HR 3941, 2/10/55--Rogers (D Texas)

Amend Natural Gas Act, duty of Federal Power Commission to report to Congress regarding effect and operation of state compacts dealing with conservation, production, transportation, or distribution of natural gas.

- HR 431, 1/5/55--Heselton (R Mass.)

Amend Section 6 (a) of Natural Gas Act in order to establish a rule with respect to valuation of gas reserves for purpose of ratemaking under provisions of such act.

- HR 3490, 2/2/55--Vanik (D Ohio)

Amend Natural Gas Act to require that rates and charges of natural gas companies be determined on basis of actual legitimate cost of companies' property, less depreciation.

- HR 3616, 2/3/55--Yates (D Ill.)

Provide that provisions of Natural Gas Act shall not apply to sale of natural gas, as incident of its production and gathering, by independent producer not engaged in interstate transmission of natural gas.

- HR 3703, 2/7/55--Rogers (D Texas)

Amend Natural Gas Act in regard to jurisdiction of FPC over sale of natural gas at certain points of delivery.

- HR 4168, 2/17/55 -- Boggs (D La.)

Amend Natural Gas Act to require sale of natural gas for irrigation purposes in certain instances.

- HR 4214, 2/18/55 -- Rogers (D Texas)

GAS CONSUMPTION

• Who Used Natural Gas?

• How Much Was Used?

This chart shows the consumption of natural gas by states in 1952. Figures include consumption of natural gas mixed with manufactured gas. States excluded from list did not receive natural gas.

Col. 1 -- Number of consumers.

Col. 2 -- Amount of gas consumed, in million cubic feet.

Col. 3 -- Total value of gas consumed in thousands of dollars.

State	1	2	3
Alabama	254,267	23,967	\$ 19,121
Arizona	160,250	15,355	10,564
Arkansas	200,933	27,477	12,784
California	3,243,082	308,147	200,071
Colorado	240,130	44,559	23,640
Connecticut	138,284	776	1,759
<i>Delaware</i>)		
<i>District of Columbia</i>)	654,299	34,800
<i>Maryland</i>)		
Florida	16,292	1,518	1,078
Georgia	245,642	31,293	17,947
Illinois	1,812,349	108,838	96,597
Indiana	629,469	37,565	40,269
Iowa	268,990	35,938	24,698
Kansas	434,179	78,531	33,106
Kentucky	306,302	42,336	24,055
Louisiana	491,371	42,913	22,208
Massachusetts	513,176	9,466	23,583
Michigan	1,181,008	116,909	98,284
Minnesota	320,490	41,052	29,237
Mississippi	195,583	22,132	12,938
Missouri	625,805	82,228	52,851
Montana	83,743	20,167	9,008
Nebraska	211,547	33,076	20,717
New Hampshire	26,895	291	583
New Jersey	1,240,062	24,524	51,970
New Mexico	109,475	19,683	11,000
New York	3,641,029	135,681	233,634
North Carolina	32,341	973	1,735
<i>North Dakota</i>)	46,083	9,245
<i>South Dakota</i>)		
Ohio	1,758,068	261,318	156,624
Oklahoma	495,784	66,163	29,184
Pennsylvania	1,855,757	168,604	140,236
South Carolina	11,144	321	577
Tennessee	208,232	28,997	17,945
Texas	1,659,631	150,032	85,585
Utah	91,007	12,564	7,299
Virginia	252,089	13,320	17,814
West Virginia	315,239	51,604	21,842
Wisconsin	405,380	24,629	31,648
Wyoming	48,794	10,643	5,227
TOTAL	24,424,201	2,137,635	\$1,641,358

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

REGISTRANT -- JAMES M. BARNES, ex-Representative (D III., 1939-43), 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, 6, D.C. Filed 2/18/55.

Employer -- Reciprocal Inter-insurer's Federal Tax Committee.

Legislative Interest -- "To protect the interests of reciprocal inter-insurers."

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Aug. 22, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 844, 849, 851-3.)

REGISTRANT -- FRANK C. BATEMAN, Hotel Bancroft, Springfield, Ohio. Filed 2/18/55.

Employer -- American Association of Nursing Homes, Hotel Bancroft, Springfield, Ohio.

Expenses -- "Estimated at \$600 annually."

REGISTRANT -- CLARK L. BRODY, executive vice president, Michigan Farm Bureau, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing 4, Mich. Filed 2/18/55.

Employer -- Michigan Farm Bureau, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing 4, Mich.

Legislative Interest -- "In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the Michigan Farm Bureau."

Compensation -- "15 percent of vice president's annual salary (\$12,000) will be reported."

REGISTRANT -- EARL W. CLARK, 132 3rd St., S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Filed 2/18/55.

Employer -- Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 3rd St., S.E., Washington 3, D.C.

Expenses -- \$200 per quarter.

Compensation -- \$16,500 annually.

REGISTRANT -- J. R. DUNKERLY, 12 E. 36th St., New York 16, N.Y. Filed 2/18/55.

Employer -- American Bankers Association, 12 E. 36th St., New York 16, N.Y.

Compensation -- "Estimated amount of employee's annual salary relating to duties in connection with legislative interests -- \$1,750."

REGISTRANT -- W.E. WILSON, 1525 Fairfield Ave., Shreveport, La. Filed 2/10/55.

Employer -- Union Producing Company and United Gas Pipe Line Company, 1525 Fairfield Ave., Shreveport, La.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- "Estimated to amount to \$1,000."

Compensation -- \$150 monthly for legislative work.

Law and Public Relations

REGISTRANT -- FOWLER, LEVA, HAWES AND SYMINGTON, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/15/55.

Employer -- Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 Wall St., New York 6, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "S 951 and legislation related to extension of regulation to bulk carriers on inland waterways."

Organizations

REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION CLAIMS, 12427 Milton St., Los Angeles 66, Calif. Filed 2/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- Japanese evacuation claims bills and appropriations thereto.

REGISTRANT -- UNION PRODUCING COMPANY AND UNITED GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, 1525 Fairfield Ave., Shreveport La. Filed 2/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- Estimated at \$1,000 plus \$150 monthly salary for legislative work.

Previous Registration -- July 7, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 847.)

Convention Report

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

The American Jewish Committee, at its 48th annual convention Jan. 28-30 in New York:

Recommended a "thorough reexamination" of the entire government loyalty-security program be undertaken by a "non-partisan Presidential commission."

Declared that "only a fundamental revision" would overcome "discriminatory features" of the McCarran-Walter Act and the "cumbersome, unworkable" provisions of the Refugee Relief Act.

Indicated readiness to "cooperate" with national and local programs designed to overcome "any obstacles to school integration."

"Deeply deplored" the failure of the Soviet Union to accord elemental human rights to all within its borders, "whatever their race, religion or nationality."

PRESSURE POINTS

FOREIGN TRADE -- The League of Women Voters of the U.S. announced Feb. 17 it was conducting "300 separate surveys, in 40 states...to determine the local effects of foreign trade in communities across the country." Reports on the surveys will be sent to Congressmen.

SCHOOLS -- William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, said Feb. 15 that "the Administration's school construction bill provides too little aid and too much control." Carr added that the "Department of Health, Education and Welfare, upon whose advice the President must necessarily rely, has provided Congress with proposals that will not begin to meet the need and that will, if adopted, impose upon our schools more federal control than any bills proposed in recent years." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 157ff.)

MANUFACTURERS -- Henry G. Riter, III, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said Feb. 16 that profits have reached "stagnation" at about \$1 billion. This, he added, was "cause for concern." Riter said economic "signs are multiplying that we are well on our way upward" after 1954's "transient" recession. The NAM, he added, "heartily endorses" the basic economic philosophy of President Eisenhower's economic report. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 78.)

Political Notes

ODDS AGAINST GOP?

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.), Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said Feb. 20 that recent election trends indicate "the odds are heavily stacked" against Republicans regaining control of the Senate in the 1956 election.

Thirty-two Senate seats will be at stake in 1956 -- 17 now held by Republicans and 15 by Democrats. Goldwater told the Republican National Committee that an analysis of the past three elections indicated that up to 10 Republican seats might be in danger in 1956. On the other hand, he said half the Democratic seats are in the South "where we are not likely to win many Senate seats in any event."

Goldwater listed Colorado, Maryland, and Wisconsin seats now held by Republicans as being in "most danger" of switching in the 1956 election. He said Democratic seats in Washington, New York, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri offer Republicans the best chances for pickups. He listed as safe Republican seats in Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont, and he conceded an edge to Democrats in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Oregon.

Democrats made sizeable gains in state legislatures in 1954, Goldwater said, and that trend "will in all probability happen to us, sooner or later, on the national level." Gains the Republicans have made in the South in the past two elections have been offset, he said by "a massive regional decline in the Middle West," previously the backbone of Republican strength.

MILLIKIN DISAGREES

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), whose term expires at the end of the 84th Congress, differed with Goldwater. Speaking as Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, Millikin Feb. 21 stated: "We have never had better prospects than we have right now. We have an excellent national Administration, and I am sure its record will appeal to the voters."

The same day, Goldwater said he hoped the effect of his Feb. 20 report would be to shock party workers into early action. Candidates and issues "will be very important factors," he said, and "if we get the kind of help we expect, we'll do all right."

EISENHOWER'S POPULARITY

Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.), who won by only 2,353 votes in the 11th (Chicago) district of Illinois in 1954, Feb. 21 released a letter questioning President Eisenhower's popularity. Sheehan wrote to GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall after Hall praised the President's program and pointed to Mr. Eisenhower's continuing popularity, at a Feb. 17 meeting of the Republican National Committee. Hall also said that there are "a few people" in the Republican party "who haven't caught up with the facts of life."

Of Hall's statement, Sheehan wrote: "It seems to me that we should...not go around criticizing other factions in the Republican Party who may have basic problems in their own territories. You emphasized the great popular following of Mr. Eisenhower...but there are sections of the country wherein Mr. Eisenhower's popularity is not as great as you seem to think it is."

Sheehan said Cook County Republicans took "one of the worst beatings" in many years in the 1954 election. Sheehan attributed the defeat to the failure of followers of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) to vote because "they did not like the treatment accorded McCarthy by the Republican party and many Republicans were not too enthusiastic about Mr. Eisenhower's program and his popularity."

KNOWLAND AND THYE

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) recently complained to the White House because, he said, a group of pro-Eisenhower Senators have been holding informal meetings with members of the Cabinet and the White House staff without clearance from the Senate Republican leadership. Knowland wanted to know whether the White House approved of such meetings and what role Vice President Richard M. Nixon was taking in them.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said Feb. 19 that he has taken the lead in arranging meetings for Republican Senators sympathetic with the Administration who do not have the benefit of White House or Senate Republican Policy Committee briefings. He said that he had not received "any suggestions" from the White House about the meetings, and he had no intention of "undermining" Knowland's leadership and was "not gunning for anybody."

STATE ROUNDUP

ILLINOIS -- Cook County Clerk Richard J. Daley, 52, Democratic County chairman, won the Democratic nomination for mayor of Chicago Feb. 22 by more than 100,000 votes. He defeated Mayor Martin H. Kennelly (D), who was seeking a third four-year term. Daley had the support of the Democratic organization, which backed Kennelly in previous elections. Daley also had the support of ex-Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (D) and Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D). He will face Alderman Robert H. Merriam, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination, in the April 5 election.

NEW YORK -- Ex-Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R, 1947-51) Feb. 18 was awarded \$50,000 damages in a libel suit against the New York World Telegram and Sun. Macy had sought \$250,000 in damages on the basis of a 1950 story Gov. Averell Harriman (D) Feb. 22 nominated James A. Farley, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to the State Banking Board.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The second report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by ex-President Herbert Hoover, was sent to Congress Feb. 21. The report urged the President to order cuts in government "red tape" and printing. Such an economy program could realize an annual savings of \$255 million, the report said.

LAMB TESTIMONY

Lowell Watson, a Kansas farmer, Feb. 18 joined Mrs. Marie Natvig of Miami Beach, Fla., in recanting testimony given to the Federal Communications Commission in 1954 against publisher-broadcaster Edward Lamb, accused of knowingly associating with Communists. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 169.)

The Justice Department Feb. 21 said a grand jury investigation had been ordered into Mrs. Natvig's testimony. Mrs. Natvig told the FCC she had been "coerced" in her allegations against Lamb, while Watson said he lied after "constant coaching and conditioning" by FCC attorneys.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

ASIAN AID

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey Feb. 19 denied that annual economic aid to Asia would be raised from \$700 million to \$1 billion. But Humphrey said "the over-all foreign economic aid program is still decreasing."

ANTI-WINDFALL REGULATIONS

The Federal Housing Administration announced Feb. 19 that applicants for new loan insurance will be required to file new forms designed to "isolate those who have abused FHA programs and...remove...suspicion (from) others innocent of any wrongdoing." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 227ff.)

ANTITRUST DAMAGES

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said Feb. 17 he had "no reasons to believe" that the Commerce Department is not exercising proper antitrust law safeguards in its relations with trade association executives. Barnes asked Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) to add the statement to his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 179.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

SECURITY PROGRAM

Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1946-53) Feb. 20 again criticized the Administration's security program and said it had "swung too far on the side of injustice." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 70.)

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Feb. 23, at his 61st news conference, labeled as some kind of a height in fiscal irresponsibility a Democratic proposal to cut income taxes \$20 per person on Jan. 1, 1956. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 195.) The President declined to say whether he would veto the pending revenue measure if the tax cut was tied to it. He also declined to give a flat answer when asked if taxes could be cut in 1956, but again expressed the hope they could be.

The President also said:

As far as he personally was concerned, Republican relations with the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress are completely satisfactory.

There is no basic disagreement within the Administration on question of aid for Asia.

He looks askance at the idea of offering surplus American wheat to the Soviet Union, but has ordered a study to made of the idea.

Rep. Martin Dies (D Texas) Feb. 20 called the program "badly handled" and urged "rigid" adherence to the "American standards of justice and fair play." At the same time, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) announced Senate hearings on the subject would begin March 3.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DIES

Ex-Rep. Pete Jarman (D Ala., 1937-1949), 62 died Feb. 17 of a heart ailment in Washington, D.C., after a three-day illness. He served as Ambassador to Australia from 1949-53.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Chester R. Davis of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of Army, Feb. 18.

Charles N. Sheppardson of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Feb. 18.

CONFIRMATIONS

Senate Committees have approved and sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Thomas Coggeshall of Connecticut, to be a member of the Federal Renegotiation Board, by the Finance Committee, Feb. 23.

Louis S. Rothschild of Missouri, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for transportation, by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Feb. 23.

Ross Rizley of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Feb. 23.

To Cost \$101 Billion

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR 10-YEAR HIGHWAY PROGRAM

President Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 22 for "comprehensive and quick" action to improve the nation's "inadequate" highway network. (For text of the message, see adjoining column.)

The President did not specifically endorse the January, 1955, recommendations of his Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, but he asked Congress to consider that report, as well as a Bureau of Public Roads' study on highway financing that had been ordered under the 1954 Highway Act. (For the Advisory Committee's report, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 89ff. For the 1954 law, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 499ff.)

Mr. Eisenhower said the two reports "show that a 10-year construction program to modernize all our roads and streets will require expenditure of \$101 billion by all levels of government." The studies constituted, he said, an "exhaustive examination of the national highway system, its problems and their remedies."

QUESTION OF FINANCING

He listed four reasons for improving the nation's highways: To reduce accidents, lower the cost of vehicle operation, make possible quick evacuation of cities in case of atomic attack and alleviate existing and prospective traffic congestion.

As to the financing of the program, the President did not mention his Advisory Committee's controversial proposal that a federal corporation issue over \$20 billion in interest-bearing bonds. But he said he was "inclined to the view" that special bond issues would be sounder than straight appropriations from the Treasury. (White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the language constituted endorsement of the advisory group's proposal.)

The Advisory group opposed earmarking receipts from federal gasoline and oil taxes as payment for the federal share of the highway program. But the President's message said financing should be based on "revenues from present gas and diesel oil taxes, augmented in limited instances with tolls." The tax receipts could be "pledged" for repayment of highway bonds, Mr. Eisenhower added.

LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

The President asked Congress to:

Provide a 10-year, \$101 billion program to modernize highways, with emphasis on federal development of the interstate highway system.

Finance the federal share of the program through special bonds, to be paid off by gasoline and diesel oil tax receipts.

REACTION

The President met with Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders Feb. 21 to discuss his highway program. On Feb. 22 Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) introduced a bill (S 1160), co-sponsored by the ranking members of the Public Works Committee, Sens. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) and Edward Martin (R Pa.), to carry out the program. Chavez said, however, he did not agree with all provisions of the bill.

A Public Works Subcommittee headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) began hearings on highway legislation Feb. 21. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 203.)

Comment on the President's message:

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The program is "pure pork barrel," because 27 states would be reimbursed for toll roads already built.

Sen. Gore -- The proposed bond issue, to be paid off by fuel taxes, is "irresponsible financing."

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) -- "The President is to be commended for his plan of financing....It is well to maintain the principle that those who use the roads should pay for them."

Sen. Chavez -- The proposed financing method would "please the bond buyers and financiers (but) would not construct roads."

Sens. Everett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- The financing proposals should be carefully studied.

THE COMPLETE TEXT

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Our unity as a nation is sustained by free communication of thought and by easy transportation of people and goods. The ceaseless flow of information throughout the republic is matched by individual and commercial movement over a vast system of interconnected highways criss-crossing the country and joining at our national borders with friendly neighbors to the north and south.

Together, the uniting forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear -- United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts.

The nation's highway system is a gigantic enterprise, one of our largest items of capital investment. Generations have gone into its building. Three million, three hundred and sixty-six thousand miles of road, travelled by 58 million motor vehicles, comprise it. The replacement cost of its drainage and bridge and tunnel works is incalculable. One in every seven Americans gains his livelihood and supports his family out of it. But, in large part, the network is inadequate for the nation's growing needs.

In recognition of this, the governors in July of last year at my request began a study of both the problem and methods by which the federal government might assist the states in its solution. I appointed in September the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, headed by Lucius D. Clay, to work with the governors and to propose a plan of action for submission to the Congress. At the same time, a committee representing departments and agencies of the national government was organized to conduct studies coordinated with the other two groups.

REASONS FOR PROGRAM

All three were confronted with inescapable evidence that action, comprehensive and quick and forward-looking, is needed.

First: Each year, more than 36,000 people are killed and more than a million injured on the highways. To the home where the tragic aftermath of an accident on an unsafe road is a gap in the family circle, the monetary worth of preventing that death cannot be reckoned. But reliable estimates place the measurable economic cost of the highway accident toll to the nation at more than \$4.3 billion a year.

Second: The physical condition of the present road net increases the cost of vehicle operation, according to many estimates, by as much as one cent per mile of vehicle travel. At the present rate of travel, this totals more than \$5 billion a year. The cost is not borne by the individual vehicle operator alone. It pyramids into higher expense of doing the nation's business. Increased highway transportation costs, passed on through each step in the distribution of goods, are paid ultimately by the individual consumer.

Third: In case of an atomic attack on our key cities, the road net must permit quick evacuation of target areas, mobilization of defense forces and maintenance of every essential economic function. But the present system in critical areas would be the breeder of a deadly congestion within hours of an attack.

Fourth: Our gross national product, about \$357 billion in 1954, is estimated to reach over \$500 billion in 1965 when our population will exceed 180 million and, according to other estimates, will travel in 81 million vehicles 814 billion vehicle miles that year. Unless the present rate of highway improvement and development is increased, existing traffic jams only faintly foreshadow those of 10 years hence.

To correct these deficiencies is an obligation of government at every level. The highway system is a public enterprise. As the owner and operator, the various levels of government have a responsibility for management that promotes the economy of the nation and properly serves the individual user. In the case of the federal government, moreover, expenditures on a highway program are a return to the highway user of the taxes which he pays in connection with his use of the highways.

Congress has recognized the national interest in the principal roads by authorizing two federal-aid systems, selected cooperatively by the states, local units and the Bureau of Public Roads.

The federal-aid primary system as of July 1, 1954, consisted of 234,407 miles, connecting all the principal cities, county seats, ports, manufacturing areas and other traffic generating centers.

In 1944 the Congress approved the federal-aid secondary system, which on July 1, 1954, totalled 482,972 miles, referred to as farm-to-market roads -- important feeders linking farms, factories, distribution outlets and smaller communities with the primary system.

Because some sections of the primary system, from the viewpoint of national interest are more important than others, the Congress in 1944 authorized the selection of a special network, not to exceed 40,000 miles in length, which would connect by routes, as direct as practicable, the principal metropolitan areas, cities and industrial centers, serve the national defense, and connect with routes of continental importance in the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

This national system of interstate highways, although it embraces only 1.2 percent of total road mileage, joins 42 state capital cities and 90 percent of all cities over 50,000 population. It carries more than a seventh of all traffic, a fifth of the rural traffic, serves 65 percent of the urban and 45 percent of the rural population. Approximately 37,600 miles have been designated to date. This system and its mileage are presently included within the federal-aid primary system.

In addition to these systems, the federal government has the principal, and in many cases the sole, responsibility for roads that cross or provide access to federally owned land -- more than one-fifth the nation's area.

Of all these, the interstate system must be given top priority in construction planning. But at the current rate of development, the interstate network would not reach even a reasonable level of extent and efficiency in half a century. State highway departments cannot effectively meet the need. Adequate right-of-way to assure control of access; grade separation structures; relocation and realignment of present highways; all these, done on the necessary scale within an integrated system, exceed their collective capacity.

If we have a congested and unsafe and inadequate system, how then can we improve it so that ten years from now it will be fitted to the nation's requirements?

COSTS OF PROGRAM

A realistic answer must be based on a study of all phases of highway financing, including a study of the costs of completing the several systems of highways, made by the Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the state highway departments and local units of government. This study, made at the direction of the 83rd Congress in the 1954 Federal-aid Highway Act, is the most comprehensive of its kind ever undertaken.

Its estimates of need show that a 10-year construction program to modernize all our roads and streets will require expenditure of \$101 billion by all levels of government.

The preliminary 10-year totals of needs by road systems are:

	(Billions)
Interstate (urban \$11, rural \$12 billion)	\$ 23
Federal-aid Primary (urban \$10, rural \$20 billion)	30
Federal-aid Secondary (entirely rural)	15
Sub-total of Federal-aid Systems (urban \$21, rural \$47 billion)	68
Other roads and streets (urban \$16, rural \$17 billion)	33
Total of needs (urban \$37, rural \$64 billion)	\$101

The governors' conference and the President's Advisory Committee are agreed that the federal share of the needed construction

program should be about 30 percent of the total, leaving to state and local units responsibility to finance the remainder.

The obvious responsibility to be accepted by the federal government, in addition to the existing federal interest in our 3,366,000-mile network of highways, is the development of the interstate system with its most essential urban arterial connections.

In its report, the advisory committee recommends:

1. That the federal government assume principal responsibility for the cost of a modern interstate network to be completed by 1964 to include the most essential urban arterial connections; at an annual average cost of \$2.5 billion for the ten year period;
2. That federal contributions to primary and secondary road systems, now at the rate authorized by the 1954 Act of approximately \$525 million annually, be continued;
3. That federal funds for that portion of the federal-aid systems in urban areas not on the interstate system, now approximately \$75 million annually, be continued;
4. That federal funds for forest highways be continued at the present \$22.5 million per year rate.

Under these proposals, the total federal expenditures through the 10-year period would be:

	(Billions)
Interstate System	\$25,000
Federal-aid Primary and Secondary	5,250
Federal-aid Urban	.750
Forest Highways	.225
TOTAL	\$31,225

METHODS OF PAYMENT

The extension of necessary highways in the territories and highway maintenance and improvement in national parks, on Indian lands and on other public lands of the United States will continue to be treated in the budget for these particular subjects.

A sound federal highway program, I believe, can and should stand on its own feet, with highway users providing the total dollars necessary for improvement and new construction. Financing of interstate and federal-aid systems should be based on the planned use of increasing revenues from present gas and diesel oil taxes, augmented in limited instances with tolls.

I am inclined to the view that it is sounder to finance this program by special bond issues, to be paid off by the above-mentioned revenues which will be collected during the useful life of the roads and pledged to this purpose, rather than by an increase in general revenue obligations.

At this time, I am forwarding for use by the Congress in its deliberations the report to the President made by the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program. This study of the entire highway traffic problem and presentation of a detailed solution for its remedy is an analytical review of the major elements in a most complex situation. In addition, the Congress will have available the study made by the Bureau of Public Roads at the direction of the 83rd Congress.

These two documents together constitute a most exhaustive examination of the national highway system, its problems and their remedies. Inescapably, the vastness of the highway enterprise fosters varieties of proposals which must be resolved into a national highway pattern. The two reports, however, should generate recognition of the urgency that presses upon us; approval of a general program that will give us a modern safe highway system; realization of the rewards for prompt and comprehensive action. They provide a solid foundation for a sound program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Feb. 22, 1955

RECRUITERS AND PAY RAISES

Mass Invitation -- "...as one who is licensed by the Democratic Party to exhort political sinners to righteousness, I should like, on behalf of the Democratic Party, to extend to our erring brethren on the other side of the aisle an opportunity ... to confess their past political misdeeds and get right with the Lord and join the Democratic Party." Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D.N.C.), Feb. 18 Senate remarks after the announcement that former Republican Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) had registered as a Democrat after about two years as an independent

Congressional Pay Raise -- Congressional salaries "should...approximate the compensation of those in similar situations in private life, though admittedly, the analogy is a weak one because the responsibility of the Congress far outweighs...that of any private concern...this proposed legislation would only bring Members...close to a parity in spendable salary with that which they received in 1939." Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Feb. 21 in Senate.

"...when a person becomes a candidate for election to Congress...he knows exactly what the salary will be. If he did not wish to run for election to a job paying a \$15,000 salary, no one forced him to run for election to it. ...I feel that I made a contract for \$15,000 with the people of my state... Certainly when...miners make a contract to work for so much an hour, we expect them to hold to their contract. If they come along after six months or so and ask for a raise...we have almost unanimously felt that the miners entered into a contract for so much an hour, and that they should live up to it." William Langer (R N.D.), Feb. 21 in Senate.

"I do not concede that our tenure is a contract. ... the Constitution is silent on the pay of Members of Congress. Madison, I believe...stated that it is rather indecent to make Members...vote on their own pay increases. However, since nothing was done in the constitutional convention along that line, we have no choice in the matter. It is certainly not a very pleasant task, because it is regarded as being somewhat self-serving. At the same time, if the Members of Congress do not do it, no one in heaven or on earth can do it for them." Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Feb. 21 in Senate.

The Name's the Same -- "Confusion is where you find it. And I have certainly found it. My office number is 335 and that of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) is 353. As a result our mail, telephone calls, interdepartmental communications, furniture, and even our laundry is mixed up in delivery." Rep. Joe M. Kilgore (D Texas), Feb. 24 newsletter.

Currents -- "While Members of Congress must, out of conviction, sometimes run counter to the immediate flow of public opinion, it is not a very pleasant experience. It is always preferable, if you can do so honestly, to find yourself flowing downstream with public sentiment rather than struggling upstream, half-drowned, against it." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Feb. 19 speech.

TARIFFS AND MYSTERIES

Tariff Troubles -- "...a telegram received the other day...left the way open for a lot of imagination and interpretation. It read as follows: 'I hereby urge you to vote against HR 1--lowering of tariffs. The reduction of the tariff is lowering my standard of living'." Rep. Page Belcher (R Okla.), Feb. 17 newsletter.

"...some...who have spoken in opposition to the President's (trade) program have used the terms 'do-gooders,' 'one-worlders'... You know, it is a funny thing about this word 'do-good.' I hear people using that phrase 'do-good' all the time. Well, I do not see why that is such a bad thing to call a man. Suppose you call him a 'dodger.' I just wonder what a 'do-gooder' is. Some say that when you want to say something real bad about somebody you call him a 'do-good'." Hale Boggs (D La.), Feb. 18 in House.

Cloud No. 7? -- "...I am somewhat surprised at my rotund and usually jolly friend and colleague from the South, Mr. (Frank E.) Smith (D Miss.)... I cannot quite understand what has gotten him so wrought up and excited...I think I know the trouble... He has just written a book. Was it the psalmist or somebody in the Old Testament who said, 'Oh, that my enemy would write a book?' Well, our friend has written a book, and I understand it is a fine book. But you know he is one of these cloud-riders, these idealists. You know he would ride in the clouds if he did not weigh so much." Henderson Lanham (D Ga.), Feb. 18 in House.

Rider in the Sky -- "...there has been some discussion as to where Sitting Bull is buried. Some time ago, a number of persons from South Dakota...stated that the bones of Sitting Bull were buried in South Dakota. I have a record showing that the bones...were auctioned off in the North Dakota Legislature...and are scattered all over the State of North Dakota. (The bones)...are in the State of North Dakota and the so-called statue erected to the Memory of Sitting Bull in the State of South Dakota is a fraud." William Langer (R N.D.), Feb. 18 in Senate.

"Mysterious Hideaways" -- "It is truly amazing the number of places a budding young Senator is expected to be if he is on the job. The more ancient ones have greater responsibilities but they seem to retire into mysterious hideaways around the Capitol. Their privacy is respected because it is generally understood they are engaged in deep cogitation on weighty matters." Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), February newsletter.

Lucky U.S. -- "How lucky we are in the United States that through the industry of the people, although tied down with restrictions that never should have been imposed, we are producing a surplus of food and fiber. These surpluses are more powerful than all our armed might. History is replete with examples of this kind -- the nation that has the last supply of food wins. Yet here we have many people wailing about surplus of food." Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.), Feb. 24 newsletter.

Floor Action

In This Section...

- Cotton Acreage Quota Changed
- Congress Authorizes Probes
- House Debates Proposed Tax Cut
- House Passes Reciprocal Trade Bill
- Compromise on Congressional Pay Hike

COTTON ACREAGE

ACTION -- The House Feb. 23 by voice vote passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 3952) to amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. HR 3952 was considered under an open rule (H Res 150), adopted by voice vote, which permitted one hour of debate and unlimited amendments.

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 175.
AMENDMENTS REJECTED --

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- To raise the acreage allotment 6 percent instead of 3 percent. Voice.

Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) -- To raise the acreage allotment by 19.5 million acres for 1955 and 1956. Voice.

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- To add a minimum of five acres or the highest planted average to state cotton allotments for farmers with five or less acres only. Standing, 42-102.

PROBE RESOLUTIONS

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate adopted by voice vote two resolutions (S Res 20, 40) to authorize and provide funds for investigations conducted by its committees.

The resolutions, as amended by the Rules Committee, provided:

S Res 20 -- \$125,000 to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for employment, from Feb. 1, 1955, through Jan. 31, 1956, of additional assistants for a complete study and investigation of the administration of the government employees' security program; Feb. 21.

S Res 40 -- \$190,000 to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to extend, through Jan. 31, 1956, an investigation of employee welfare and pension plans; Feb. 21. An amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to reduce authorized funds from \$190,000 to \$150,000 was rejected.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House adopted by voice vote six resolutions (H Res 31, 89, 110, 128, 129, 131) providing funds for investigations by its committees:

H Res 31 -- \$50,000 to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for investigations relating to United States territories, irrigation and reclamation projects, Indian matters, and other subjects; Feb. 24.

H Res 89, amended -- \$50,000 to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for investigations relating to the Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Fish and Wildlife Service and other matters; Feb. 24.

H Res 110 -- \$495,000 to the Committee on Government Operations; Feb. 24.

H Res 128 -- \$35,000 to a Select Committee to investigate and study the benefits provided under federal law for the survivors of deceased members and former members of the armed forces; Feb. 24.

H Res 129 -- \$50,000 to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for investigation of programs dealing with benefits for veterans, their dependents and survivors; Feb. 24.

H Res 131 -- \$2,000 to the Committee on the District of Columbia; Feb. 24.

TAX MEASURE

ACTION -- The House Feb. 24 began debate on a bill (HR 4259) to continue existing corporate and excise tax rates for one year and grant an income tax reduction.

Debate began under a resolution (H Res 53 - H Rept 71) reported by the Rules Committee Feb. 23 was adopted by voice vote. H Res 53 provided for four hours of debate on HR 4259 and allowed one amendment -- to strike out the income tax cut provision.

BACKGROUND -- HR 4259 was approved by the Ways and Means Committee Feb. 22. The Administration opposed the income tax cut. (For President Eisenhower's views, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 191.)

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 4259 would provide: A \$20 income tax credit for each \$600 exemption, effective Jan. 1, 1956.

An extension to April 1, 1956, of the existing 52 percent corporate tax rate.

An extension to April 1, 1956, of existing excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, buses, truck trailers, auto parts and accessories, and diesel and special motor fuels.

DEBATE -- Feb. 24 -- Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "What we are proposing (by the income tax cut) is to borrow money to be paid by future generations for the purposes of reducing taxes for the present generation and I might say...to reduce the taxes for the present generation of voting age. ...we are actually...retaining the corporate and excise taxes for only one year with a retention of ...\$2.8 billion; but you are reducing taxes and reducing the revenues of this country permanently by ...\$2.3 billion a year."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "We are undertaking now to rectify the injustice of the Republican tax reduction bill of 1954 when only a small percentage of the \$3 billion in reductions -- and nobody knows what it will be from the long-range angle -- goes to a small percentage of the taxpayers and in the main to the large corporations."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "If the majority are honest and sincere in their belief in individual income tax reduction, why do they not propose such a cut to take

effect now? The answer is...even the Democrats realize that present defense and other budget needs make such an immediate reduction unwise and irresponsible...what crystal ball permits them now to foresee the budget cuts which will justify a \$2.3 billion tax reduction next January?"

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- "The \$20 tax credit...will help to offset the preferential tax treatment granted by the Republicans. It is a source of satisfaction to me...that five million families will be relieved from income tax liability...that 65 percent of the tax reduction benefits...will be realized by families having adjusted gross income under \$5,000."

Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R Pa.) -- "It is my conclusion, which I think is supported by evidence, that (the tax cut) is the gimmick they (the Democrats) thought of in the hope that they could buy the votes of the American people at 20 bucks a head."

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 22 favorably reported HR 4259 (H Rept 69) by a 16-9 vote. Fifteen Democrats and one Republican supported the measure; nine Republicans opposed it.

BACKGROUND -- The House Democratic leadership Feb. 19 decided to attach a \$20 income tax reduction provision to an Administration-backed bill (HR 4200) to continue corporate and income tax rates. A clean bill, HR 4259, was ordered reported by the Committee.

The corporate tax rate was due to drop from 52 to 47 percent on April 1, 1955. Excise tax rates also were due to drop at that time. The one-year extension would provide about \$3 billion in revenue.

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey who appeared at a closed meeting Feb. 21, opposed the income tax cut. He said it would reduce federal revenues about \$2.3 billion over a full year. He said the tax cut proposal "is not responsible financial management" and accused the Democrats of "playing fast and loose with the welfare" of the nation.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Committee Feb. 24 said after a Committee meeting, "I think we can stop it (the tax cut) in the Senate."

RECIPROCAL TRADE

ACTION -- The House Feb. 18, by a roll-call vote of 295-110, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 1) to liberalize and extend until June 30, 1958, the reciprocal trade program. (For voting, see chart, p. 198.)

The House adopted several committee amendments, while rejecting 199-206, a motion by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. Reed's motion would have required the Committee to report HR 1 back to the House with an amendment designed to strengthen the escape clause provision of the law. The amendment would have made "final and conclusive" Tariff Commission findings that imports were threatening domestic industry, and would have bound the President, unless he found national security was involved, to take preventive action.

Prior to voting, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) read a letter from President Eisenhower urging passage of HR 1.

PROVISIONS -- For provisions of HR 1, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 151.

BACKGROUND -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 171.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER -- In his letter to Martin, the President said "few programs will contribute more fundamentally to the long-term security of our country...this program will powerfully reinforce the military and economic strength of our own country and is of the greatest importance to the well-being of the free world...No American industry will be placed in jeopardy by the administration of this measure."

DEBATE -- Martin -- "I believe, too, that instead of impairing any of our industries it will stimulate trade to the end that we can have what we all seek - a busy America and an American economy based on peace rather than war....President Eisenhower has no intention of destroying any industries in this country...he is honestly and genuinely interested in but one thing; that is, to build up this great country of ours."

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- "He (the President) cannot be too much concerned about this matter...While my Democratic friends are pleading and bleeding for him, he is playing golf."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Approval of the legislation would be "the hand engraved invitation...importing a depression into this country...there is nothing reciprocal about our trade program...it has been a program of give, give, and give some more to appease our so-called free world friends, and we have received little or nothing in return."

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- "The Republican Party is making a 'political sucker' of the President...(they) take his first recommendation, and try to not only wreck it but the welfare of our country as a whole."

Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) -- "We cannot afford to recommit this bill now. All the nations of the free world are following tensely to see whether the President is speaking for our country or only for himself when he speaks of the vital need for expanded international trade..."

Robert C. Byrd (D W. Va.) -- "If we can recommit HR 1, it will be brought out (from committee) ...with adequate safeguards...for the protection of coal, chemical, glass...industries..."

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- "There can be no disagreement that the passage of HR 1 will inevitably increase imports, with the heaviest burden falling on those industries already struggling to survive."

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) -- "International trade provides the most effective way to improve our relations with other nations on a long-range basis. Expanded foreign trade is vital...it cannot be a one-way street."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "...nations such as Rome, Greece, Syria, and the other nations that rose up with a much higher standard of living than other nations, were cut down from the outside...We now should not turn our backs on...allies and friends in the free world, but should ask them to stand with us in prosperity in the free world as a whole, rather than have a tremendously prosperous America and allies who are on the breadline."

W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- "The earnest desire of these textbook idealists is to whittle away the constitutional power of the American Congress...This House should surrender no more of its power to the President, the Supreme Court, or any agency of the evermore centralized federal government."

CONGRESSIONAL-JUDICIAL PAY RAISE

ACTION -- A House-Senate conference Feb. 24 reported (H Rept 79) a compromise version of a bill (HR 3828) to raise the pay of Congressmen, the Vice President, the Speaker, federal judges, certain Justice Department officials, and U.S. attorneys.

The measure, passed by the House Feb. 16, was passed by the Senate Feb. 23 by a roll-call vote of 62-24. All attempts to delete or reduce proposed pay increases were defeated in the Senate. As passed, the bill included, unamended, the language of S 462, which was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 1. (For voting, see chart, p. 200.)

The conference version of HR 3828 would:

Raise Congressmen's salaries from \$15,000 (including \$2,500 taxable expense allowance) to \$22,500 (as in Senate version); House version would have set pay at \$25,000, including the \$2,500 taxable allowance.

Replace the \$2,500 allowance with a \$1,250 allowance payable on voucher for expenses actually incurred.

Raise the Chief Justice's salary from \$25,500 to \$35,500 (as in House version); Senate version would have provided \$35,000.

Raise salary of Supreme Court Associate Justices from \$25,000 to \$35,000 (as in House version); Senate would have provided \$34,500.

Raise salaries of judges of Circuit Court of Appeals, Court of Claims, Customs and Patent Appeals Court, and Military Appeals Court from \$17,500 to \$25,500 (as in Senate version); House would have provided \$25,000.

Raise salary of chief judge of D.C. Court from \$15,500 to \$23,000, as provided by both versions.

Raise salaries of judges of District Courts, Customs Court, and Tax Court from \$15,000 to \$22,500, as provided by both versions.

Raise salaries of Speaker and Vice President from \$40,000 to \$45,000 (including \$10,000 taxable expense allowance in both cases), as provided by both versions.

Raise salary of Deputy Attorney General from \$17,500 to \$21,000, of Solicitor General from \$17,500 to \$20,500, and of Assistant Attorneys General (except Assistant for Administration) from \$15,000 to \$20,000; these were provisions of House version; Senate version contained no raises for these officials.

Establish salary range for U.S. attorneys at \$12,000 to \$20,000 (raising maximum from \$15,000); this was provision of House version; Senate version would have provided no raise.

Raise salary maximum for assistant and special U.S. attorneys from \$12,000 to \$15,000; House version also would have set minimum at \$6,000; Senate version would have provided no raises.

Pay Congressmen, Speaker, and Vice President for six annual round trips between Washington and home (as in Senate version); House would have retained provision for one round trip.

Pay judges of Court of Military Appeals up to \$15 a day for travel expenses (as in Senate version); House version contained no similar provision.

Delete House provisions for raises for committee staff members; conferees urged exploration of legislative employees' salaries.

Place raises in effect March 1; Senate would have made raises effective on first of month following enactment; House would have made raises retroactive to Jan. 1 (Jan. 5 for legislative pay).

BACKGROUND -- See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 124, 145, 170.

SENATE

DEBATE -- Feb. 21 -- The Senate leadership hoped the bill would be passed in one day but a lengthy speech by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who said the subject deserved extensive debate, forced voting to be postponed.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Praised the thorough studies of the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries which, in 1954, recommended pay increases of more than \$10,000. The Judiciary Committee, he said, cut the proposed increases "by \$5,000 all across the board."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Since the last Congressional pay raise, federal employees had received five raises amounting to a total increase of 51 percent.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Stressed the need for better compensation in order to enlist or retain able Congressmen and judges.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Congressional salaries should not be raised while the budget was unbalanced but that raises for the judiciary were justified because judges were not permitted, in most cases, to earn outside income.

Morse -- "Members of Congress are now well paid. In my opinion, they are paid all they are worth." Instead, limits on office and living expenses be raised.

Feb. 23 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Congressional and judicial pay increases should not be "authorized with borrowed money," since only three of the preceding 25 federal budgets had been balanced.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Proposed hikes in Congressional pay should be lowered.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Sought to include in the bill raises for Justice Department officials but Kefauver and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said the subject had not been studied by the Salary Commission and should be considered separately.

Morse was ruled out of order on an amendment to require the publishing of names and salaries of all Congressional employees. Under a debate limitation agreement, the Senate had ordered Feb. 21 that all amendments be germane to the bill.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Most Congressmen are dependent on lectures, magazine articles or business connections for added income to meet expenses.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Bush -- Delete salary increases for Congressmen, the Speaker and Vice President. Roll-call vote, 3-80. Williams -- Provide that no salary increase should take effect until the federal budget were balanced. Roll call, 15-71.

Case (S.D.) -- Set Congressional salaries at \$17,500. Voice vote.

Ellender -- Set Congressional salaries at \$20,000. Voice.

Morse -- Increase allotments for clerical assistance, telephone, telegram and stamp expenses, and keep salaries at \$12,500 plus \$2,500 for expenses. Voice.

Morse -- Increase to \$5,000 (from \$3,000) Congressmen's tax deductions for living expenses. Voice.

Thye -- Raise salaries of Justice Department officials and U.S. Attorneys, as provided in House version of HR 3828. Voice.

House Votes -- Reciprocal Trade

9. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. *Reed* (R. N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to amend to require the President to comply with recommendations of the Tariff Commission, except when national security is involved. *Rejected, 199-206, Feb. 18.*

10. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Passed, 295-110, Feb. 18.

	TOTAL		DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN			
	9	10	9	10	9	10		
Yea	199	295	Yea	80	186	Yea	119	109
Nay	206	110	Nay	140	35	Nay	66	75

	9/10		9/10		9/10		9/10
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews D	Y N	5 Patterson R	Y N	8 Denton D	N Y	12 McCormack D	Y N
1 Boykin D	N Y	11 Sadiak R	Y Y	2 Halleck R	N Y	9 Nicholson R	Y N
7 Elliott D	N Y	2 Seely-Brown R	Y N	6 Harden R	N Y	11 O'Neill D	Y N
2 Grant D	N Y	11 McDowell D	N Y	10 Harvey R	Y N	3 Philbin D	Y N
9 Huddleston D	N Y	2 Bennett D	N Y	1 Madden D	N Y	5 Rogers R	Y N
8 Jones D	N Y	1 Cramer R	N Y	9 Wilson R	N Y	13 Wiggesworth R	Y Y
5 Rains D	N Y	4 Fascell D	N Y	DELAWARE		MICHIGAN	
4 Roberts D	N Y	7 Haley D	Y Y	5 Cunningham R	N Y	12 Bennett R	Y N
6 Selden D	Y Y	5 Herlong D	N Y	2 Dohrman R	Y Y	8 Bentley R	X ?
ARIZONA		8 Matthews D	N Y	3 Gross R	Y N	10 Cederberg R	Y N
1 Rhodes R	Y Y	6 Rogers D	N Y	8 Hoeven R	N Y	18 Daubert R	Y Y
2 Udall D	N Y	3 Sikes D	Y Y	7 Jensen R	Y N	5 Ford R	N Y
ARKANSAS		8 Blitch D	Y Y	4 LeCompte R	N Y	6 Hayworth D	N Y
1 Gathings D	N Y	10 Brown D	Y Y	1 Schwengel R	N Y	4 Hoffman R	X
4 Harris D	N Y	5 Davis D	Y N	2 Talle R	?	3 Johansen R	Y N
5 Hays D	N Y	4 Flynt D	Y N	GEORGIA		11 Knox R	Y N
2 Mills D	N Y	3 Forrester D	Y Y	1 Avery R	N Y	2 Meader R	Y Y
6 Norrell D	N Y	9 Landrus D	Y Y	3 George R	?	9 Thompson R	Y N
3 Trimble D	N Y	7 Lanham D	Y N	5 Hope R	N Y	7 Wolcott R	?
CALIFORNIA		2 Pilcher D	Y Y	4 Rees R	Y Y	Detroit-Wayne County	
7 Allen R	Y Y	1 Preston D	N Y	2 Scrivner R	Y N	13 Diggs D	X Y
6 Baldwin R	N Y	6 Vinson D	N Y	6 Smith R	Y N	15 Dingell D	N Y
2 Engle D	Y Y	IDAHO		KANSAS		17 Griffiths D	N Y
10 Gubser R	Y Y	2 Budge R	Y N	1 Avery R	N Y	16 Lesinski D	N Y
14 Hagen D	N Y	1 Pfeist D	Y Y	3 George R	?	1 Machrowicz D	N Y
11 Johnson R	X	ILLINOIS		5 Hope R	N Y	14 Rabaut D	N Y
4 Mailhard R	N Y	16 Allen R	N Y	2 Perkins D	Y N	MINNESOTA	
8 Miller D	N Y	17 Arends R	N Y	3 Robison R	N Y	7 Anderson R	Y N
3 Moss D	N Y	19 Chiparello R	N Y	8 Siler R	?	1 Andresen R	Y N
29 Phillips R	Y N	25 Gray D	Y N	5 Spence D	X ?	8 Blatnik D	N Y
1 Scudder R	Y N	21 Mack D	N Y	6 Watts D	N Y	5 Judd R	X
5 Shelley D	X	15 Mason R	Y N	LOUISIANA		9 Knutson D	N Y
27 Sheppard D	N Y	24 Price D	N Y	2 Boggs D	N Y	6 Marshall D	N Y
12 Sisk D	N Y	14 Reed R	Y N	4 Brooks D	N Y	4 McCarthy D	N Y
13 Teague R	N Y	20 Simpson R	N Y	1 Hebert D	X	2 O'Hara R	Y N
28 Ute R	Y N	22 Springer R	N Y	8 Long D	N Y	3 Wier D	N Y
30 Wilson R	Y N	18 Velde R	N Y	6 Morrison D	N Y	MISSISSIPPI	
9 Younger R	N Y	23 Varsell R	Y N	5 Passman D	N Y	1 Abernethy D	N Y
Los Angeles County		Chicago-Cook County		7 Thompson D	Y Y	6 Colmer D	Y Y
23 Doyle D	N Y	7 Bowler D	N Y	3 Willis D	Y Y	3 Smith D	N Y
21 Hiestand R	Y Y	12 Boyle D	N Y	MAINE		2 Whitten D	N Y
25 Hillings R	N Y	13 Church R	N Y	1 Hale R	Y N	4 Williams D	Y Y
20 Hinsaw R	N Y	1 Dawson D	X	3 McIntire R	Y N	5 Winstead D	N Y
19 Hollifield D	N Y	8 Gordon D	N Y	2 Neilon R	Y N	MISSOURI	
22 Holt R	N Y	10 Hoffman R	Y Y	MARYLAND		5 Bolling D	N Y
18 Homer R	Y Y	5 Kluczynski D	X	2 Devereux R	Y Y	9 Cannon D	N Y
16 Jackson R	X	4 McVey R	Y Y	4 Fallon D	N Y	8 Carnahan D	Y Y
17 King D	N Y	3 Murray D	N Y	7 Friedel D	N Y	4 Christopher D	N Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y Y	6 O'Brien D	N Y	3 Gorman D	N Y	2 Curtis R	Y Y
15 McDonough R	Y Y	2 O'Hara D	N Y	6 Hyde R	Y Y	6 Hull D	N Y
26 Roosevelt D	N Y	11 Sheehan R	N Y	5 Lankford D	N Y	10 Jones D	N Y
COLORADO		9 Yates D	N Y	1 Miller R	N Y	1 Karsten D	N Y
4 Aspinwall D	Y Y	INDIANA		MASSACHUSETTS		11 Moulder D	N Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y Y	4 Adair R	Y N	6 Bates R	Y Y	7 Short R	X
2 Hill R	Y Y	5 Beamer R	Y N	2 Boland D	Y N	3 Sullivan D	N Y
1 Rogers D	Y Y	7 Bray R	Y N	10 Curtis R	Y Y	MONTANA	
CONNECTICUT		11 Brownson R	N Y	4 Donohue D	Y N	2 Fjare R	Y N
3 Cretella R	Y N	3 Crumpacker R	N Y	1 Hesselton R	N Y	1 Metcalf D	Y N
1 Dodd D	Y Y			7 Lane D	Y N	NEBRASKA	
4 Morano R	N Y			8 Macdonald D	Y N	2 Chase R	N Y
				14 Martin R	N Y	3 Harrison R	N Y

House Votes -- Reciprocal Trade

9. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. **Reed** (R N.Y.) motion to recess to consult with instructions to amend to require the President to comply with recommendations of the Tariff Commission, except when national security is involved. **Rejected.** 199-206. Feb. 18.

10. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Passed, 295-110. Feb. 18.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
V	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
-	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Poll "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	9 10		9 10		9 10		9 10
4 Miller R.....	N Y	10 Kelly D.....	N Y	PENNSYLVANIA		7 Dowdy D.....	Y Y
1 Weaver R.....	N Y	9 Keogh D.....	N Y	30 Buchanan D.....	N Y	21 Fisher D.....	Y N
NEVADA		19 Klein D.....	N Y	17 Bush R.....	Y N	3 Gentry D.....	Y N
AL Young R.....	?	4 Latham R.....	Y Y	10 Carrington R.....	Y N	13 Kilday D.....	N Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13 Minter D.....	N Y	25 Clark D.....	N Y	20 Kriday D.....	Y N
2 Bass R.....	N Y	16 Powell D.....	N Y	29 Corbett R.....	Y Y	15 Krigore D.....	N Y
1 Merton R.....	Y Y	15 Ray R.....	Y N	9 Dague R.....	N Y	19 Mahon D.....	N Y
NEW JERSEY		14 Rooney D.....	N Y	28 Eberhardt D.....	?	1 Patman D.....	N Y
11 Addonizio D.....	N Y	21 Zelenko D.....	N Y	12 Fenton R.....	Y N	11 Poage D.....	N Y
3 Auchincloss R..	Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA		11 Flood D.....	Y N	4 Rayburn D.....	-
8 Canfield R.....	Y N	9 Alexander D.....	Y N	27 Fulton R.....	N Y	18 Rogers D.....	Y Y
5 Frelinghuysen R N Y		3 Barden D.....	Y Y	23 Gavin R.....	Y N	16 Rutherford D.....	Y Y
2 Hand R.....	Y N	1 Bonner D.....	N Y	7 James R.....	Y Y	6 Teague D.....	Y Y
12 Kean R.....	N Y	7 Carlyle D.....	Y Y	24 Kearns R.....	Y N	8 Thomas D.....	N Y
9 Osmers R.....	Y N	5 Chatham D.....	N Y	21 Kelley D.....	Y N	9 Thompson D.....	N Y
10 Rodino D.....	N Y	4 Cooley D.....	N Y	8 King R.....	N Y	10 Thornberry D.....	N Y
13 Sieminski D.....	Y N	8 Deane D.....	N Y	13 McConnell R.....	Y Y	12 Wright D.....	Y Y
4 Thompson D.....	N Y	6 Durham D.....	Y Y	26 Morgan D.....	Y N	UTAH	
14 Tumulty D.....	Y N	2 Fountain D.....	N Y	16 Mumma R.....	Y Y	2 Dawson R.....	Y N
7 Widnall R.....	Y Y	10 Jonas R.....	Y N	19 Quigley D.....	Y Y	1 Dixon R.....	Y Y
6 Williams D.....	N Y	11 Jones D.....	Y N	14 Rhodes D.....	N Y	VERMONT	
1 Wolverton R.....	Y N	12 Shaford D.....	Y Y	22 Saylor R.....	Y N	AL Prouty R.....	Y
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA		18 Simpson R.....	Y N	VIRGINIA	
AL Dempsey D.....	-	AL Burdick R.....	Y Y	20 Van Zandt R.....	Y N	4 Abbott D.....	Y Y
AL Fernandez D.....	Y Y	AL Krueger R.....	N Y	15 Walter D.....	Y Y	10 Brothill R.....	N Y
NEW YORK		OHIO		Philadelphia		3 Gary D.....	N Y
3 Becker R.....	Y Y	9 Ashley D.....	N Y	1 Barrett D.....	Y Y	2 Hardy D.....	N Y
37 Cole R.....	-	14 Ayres R.....	N Y	3 Byrne D.....	Y Y	7 Harrison D.....	N Y
2 Derouian R.....	N Y	13 Baumhart R.....	Y N	4 Chodoff D.....	Y Y	9 Jennings D.....	Y Y
26 Gamble R.....	N Y	8 Betts R.....	Y N	2 Granahan D.....	Y Y	6 Poff R.....	Y N
27 Gwin R.....	Y N	27 Bolton, F.P. R.....	N Y	5 Green D.....	Y Y	1 Robeson D.....	Y Y
32 Kearney R.....	?	11 Bolton, O.P. R.....	X	6 Scott R.....	N Y	8 Smith D.....	N Y
38 Keating R.....	N Y	16 Bow R.....	Y N	RHODE ISLAND		5 Tuck D.....	Y Y
33 Kilburn R.....	N Y	7 Brown R.....	Y N	2 Fogarty D.....	Y N	WASHINGTON	
40 Miller R.....	Y N	5 Clevenger R.....	?	1 Forand D.....	Y N	4 Holmes R.....	N Y
30 O'Brien D.....	Y N	20 Feighan D.....	N Y	4 Ashmore D.....	Y N	5 Horan R.....	Y Y
39 Ostertag R.....	N Y	10 Hays D.....	Y N	3 Dorn D.....	Y N	3 Mack R.....	Y N
42 Pillion R.....	N Y	15 Henderson R.....	Y N	6 McMillan D.....	N N	AL Magnuson D.....	N Y
41 Radwan R.....	?	27 Hess R.....	X	5 Richards D.....	Y Y	1 Pelly R.....	N Y
43 Reed R.....	Y N	10 Jenkins R.....	Y N	2 Riley D.....	?	6 Tolleson R.....	Y N
35 Riehman R.....	Y Y	19 Kirwan D.....	N Y	1 Rivers D.....	Y Y	7 Westland R.....	N Y
28 St. George R.....	N Y	4 McCulloch R.....	Y N	SOUTH DAKOTA		WEST VIRGINIA	
36 Taber R.....	Y N	17 McGregor R.....	?	2 Berry R.....	Y N	3 Bailey D.....	Y N
31 Taylor R.....	Y N	23 Minshall R.....	N Y	1 Lovre R.....	N Y	4 Burnside D.....	Y N
3 J Wainwright R.....	N Y	6 Polk D.....	N Y	TEENNESSEE		6 Byrd D.....	Y N
29 Wharton R.....	H Y	13 Schenck R.....	Y N	2 Baker R.....	Y Y	5 Kee D.....	Y N
34 Williams R.....	Y N	13 Scherer R.....	Y N	6 Bass D.....	N Y	1 Mulcahy D.....	Y N
New York City		21 Vanek D.....	N Y	8 Cooper D.....	N Y	7 Slaggers D.....	Y N
8 Anfuso D.....	N Y	12 Voris R.....	N Y	9 Davis D.....	?	WISCONSIN	
5 Bosch R.....	Y Y	OKLAHOMA		4 Evans D.....	N Y	8 Byrnes R.....	Y Y
24 Buckley D.....	N Y	3 Albert D.....	N Y	3 Frazier D.....	N Y	2 Davis R.....	Y N
11 Cellier D.....	N Y	1 Belcher R.....	Y Y	7 Murray D.....	N Y	9 Johnson D.....	N Y
17 Couder R.....	N Y	2 Edmondson D.....	Y Y	5 Priest D.....	N Y	7 Laird R.....	Y N
20 Davidson D.....	N Y	5 Jarman D.....	Y Y	1 Reece R.....	Y N	10 O'Konski R.....	Y N
7 Delaney D.....	N Y	4 Steed D.....	?	5 Aiger R.....	Y Y	5 Reuss D.....	N Y
23 Dollinger D.....	N Y	6 Wickersham D.....	Y Y	14 Bell D.....	Y Y	1 Smith R.....	?
18 Donovan D.....	N Y	OREGON		2 Brooks D.....	N Y	6 Van Pelt R.....	Y N
12 Dorn R.....	N Y	2 Coon R.....	Y N	17 Burleson D.....	N Y	3 Withrow R.....	Y N
22 Fine D.....	N Y	4 Ellsworth R.....	Y Y	11 Dies D.....	Y Y	4 Zablocki D.....	N Y
25 Fino R.....	Y Y	3 Green D.....	N Y	AI Thomson R.....	Y Y	WYOMING	
6 Holtzman D.....	N Y	1 Morbiad R.....	N Y				

Senate Votes -- Congressional Pay Raise

10. **Congressional Salaries (S 462).** Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the U.S., associate justices of the Supreme Court, and federal judges. **Bush** (R Conn.) amendment to eliminate the provisions relating to Congressmen, the Vice President, and Speaker. *Rejected, 3-80, Feb. 23.* (See story, p. 197.)
11. **Congressional Salaries (S 462).** **Williams** (R Del.) to provide that the effective date of the salary increases follow balancing of federal budget. *Rejected, 15-71, Feb. 23.*
12. **Congressional Salaries (HR 3828).** Passage of House-passed bill amended by substituting text of S 462 for the House language. *Passed, 62-24, Feb. 23.*

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
- ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL			DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN							
	10	11	12		10	11	12		10	11	12		
Yea	3	15	62		Yea	2	6	30		Yea	1	9	32
Nay	80	71	24		Nay	38	37	13		Nay	42	34	11

	10	11	12		10	11	12		10	11	12
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA			
Hill D	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper R	?	?	?	Curtis R	N	N	
Sparkman D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y	Hruska R	N	Y	
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA			
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	Carlson R	N	N	N	Bible D	N	N	Y
Hayden D	N	N	Y	Schaeppel R	N	N	Y	Malone R	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Fulbright D	N	N	Y	Barkley D	N	N	Y	Bridges R	N	N	Y
McClellan D	N	N	Y	Clements D	N	N	Y	Cotton R	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY			
Knowland R	N	N	Y	Ellender D	N	Y	N	Case R	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	N	Y	Long D	N	N	Y	Smith R	N	N	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO			
Allott R	N	N	Y	Payne R	N	N	Y	Anderson D	?	?	✓
Melikian R	N	N	Y	Smith R	✓	✓	X	Chavez D	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK			
Bush R	Y	Y	N	Beall R	N	N	Y	Ives R	N	N	Y
Purtell R	N	N	Y	Butler R	N	N	Y	Lehman D	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA			
Frear D	N	Y	N	Kennedy D	?	?	?	Ervin D	N	N	Y
Williams R	N	Y	N	Saltstonall R	N	N	Y	Scott D	N	N	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA			
Holland D	N	N	Y	McNamara D	N	N	Y	Langer R	N	N	N
Smathers D	?	?	✓	Potter R	N	N	Y	Young R	N	N	N
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO			
George D	N	N	Y	Humphrey D	?	?	?	Bender R	N	N	Y
Russell D	N	N	Y	Thye R	N	N	Y	Bricker R	N	N	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA			
Dowshak R	N	Y	N	Eastland D	N	N	Y	Kerr D	N	N	N
Welker R	N	Y	N	Stennis D	N	N	Y	Monroney D	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON			
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	Hennings D	X	N	Y	Morse D	Y	Y	N
Douglas D	?	Y	N	Symington D	N	N	Y	Neuberger D	N	N	N
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA			
Capehart R	?	?	?	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
Jenner R	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
Conrad R	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McGowen R	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
MAINE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
Long R	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McGowen R	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McAfee R	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McGowen R	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McNamara D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McNamara D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW YORK				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEVADA				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Mansfield D	N	N	Y	Duff R	N	N	Y
McCloskey D	N	N	Y	Murray D	N	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA			
McCloskey D											

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Saline Water Research Approved
- Mineral Development
- Juvenile Delinquency Report
- Agricultural Act Amendment
- Wage Increases Approved
- Surplus Property Sales
- Highway Program Hearings
- Alaska-Hawaii Statehood
- H-Bomb Studies
- Aid to Underdeveloped Areas
- Judge Harlan's Nomination
- Local Airline Certificates
- Reserve Force Hearings
- Harvey Matusow's Testimony
- School Construction Aid

Action

SALINE WATERS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 24 approved and sent to the full Committee a bill (HR 2126) to continue a federal research program into methods of converting saline water into fresh water. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 176.)

BUSINESS MACHINE PRICES

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 23 disclosed that it had referred to the Justice Department "pertinent information" concerning the alleged failure of Remington Rand, Inc., to disclose true sales prices of business machines sold the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The Subcommittee said it took the action because the Foreign Operations Administration, ECA's successor, took no legal steps against the company. A Subcommittee report said the FOA decided against referring the matter to the Justice Department after Remington Rand "pledged ignorance of ECA's regulations and promised to comply in the future."

The Subcommittee, on the basis of hearings held in 1954, said it believed FOA was "effectively policing" its activities to protect American interests, but could use additional personnel.

MINERAL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- Feb. 22 ordered favorably reported a bill (HR 100) to permit private mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources found on public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. The Committee added an amendment to give states mineral rights on any school lands within power sites. The bill originally

was ordered reported Feb. 1, but was reconsidered by the Committee and the amendment added.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

ACTION -- Feb. 19 released an interim report on a 1954 investigation of the comic book industry and the effect of comic books on juvenile delinquency.

Noting "substantial, although not unanimous, agreement ... (of) detrimental and delinquency-producing effects" upon some children by crime and horror comics, the Subcommittee condemned their publication and called for the industry to police itself. Government censorship, however, was rejected.

"Primary responsibility for the contents of each comic book rests squarely upon the shoulders of the publisher," the report said. It also called upon distributors to control the flow of comic books and for continued vigilance on the part of parents and citizens' groups.

Advertisements in the publications were criticized sharply. The report added that mailing lists of children obtained through these advertisements were used for "salacious" purposes.

Overseas distribution of the crime and horror comics gave a "deplorable impression of the United States," the report said.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry Agricultural Exports Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 22 ordered favorably reported a bill (S 752) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

PROVISIONS -- S 752 would eliminate the requirement that private exporters acquire Commodity Credit Corporation agricultural surpluses to replace privately-owned stocks exported with CCC financial help. A Subcommittee amendment to the bill would require that export sales be charged off against the commodity set-aside established by the Agricultural Act of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100ff.)

BACKGROUND -- The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act directed CCC to finance private export of surpluses acquired from its stocks or owned privately. The Act authorized CCC to extend this financial aid for export of privately-owned stocks even if CCC had surpluses available, provided that the exporter would buy equivalent amounts of CCC surpluses. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 120ff.)

WAGE INCREASE PROPOSALS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- Feb. 24 ordered favorably reported with amendments a bill (S 1) to raise the salaries of postal service employees. The Committee unanimously approved S 1 after defeating, 3-6, a bill (S 773) providing a lesser pay increase. (For hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 179.)

S 773 was an Administration-backed bill to give postal employees a 5 percent raise, with some supervisory personnel getting larger raises under a reclassification program.

PROVISIONS -- As reported with amendments, S 1 would provide:

An annual raise of \$400 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, for regular field service employees.

An adjustment of the raises to the nearest multiple of \$100, but where this would provide a raise of less than \$400, the adjustment would be made to the next higher multiple of \$100.

Rural mail carriers with a \$430 annual increase. Fourth-class postmasters with a 10 percent increase and create six annual increases in their pay scale ranging from \$5 to \$95.

Regular postal employees of the Canal Zone with the same increases as U.S. employees.

An effective date of Jan. 1, 1955, except for employees who entered the service after that date.

A ceiling of \$14,800 annually for employees.

First, second, and third class postmasters and supervisors with six additional yearly increments of \$100.

Hearings

SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Committee on Property Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On HR 3322 to make some surplus government property more readily available to educational and public health institutions at no cost. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 178.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Representatives of federal agencies gave general testimony on the program and HR 3322.

MILITARY PAY INCREASES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 2607 to increase the pay of long-term servicemen. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 178.)

TESTIMONY -- On Feb. 18, 22 and 23, officials of the armed services, Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey testified favorably.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Indian Affairs Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On four bills (HR 1591, 2862, 3123, 4172) pertaining to Indian affairs.

HR 1591 would assist states to provide scholarships enabling Indian high school graduates to continue their education.

HR 2862 would authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases.

HR 3123 and HR 4172 would repeal a provision of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1935 which required recoupment of certain public funds spent for school construction.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) said he favored HR 1591. H. Rex Lee, associate commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, said he favored its objectives but suggested some changes. Glenn L. Emmons, commissioner of the Bureau; W. Barton Greenwood, assistant commissioner; and Donald J. Proulx, special assistant; answered Subcommittee questions.

Feb. 22 -- Testimony relating to contracted services for Indians was received from Emmons, Greenwood, Proulx, Lee, and Leon V. Langan, assistant to the commissioner. Emmons assured the Subcommittee that contracts with private firms to supply lunch to Cherokee school children and for leasing automobiles were "pilot" experiments to determine if private business could serve the Indians better than the government. He said this did not mean the Indian Office was ending its program.

STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 49) to admit both Hawaii and Alaska to the Union. (For House hearings see CQ Weekly Report, p. 176.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay said Hawaii is "clearly ready for statehood," but opposed the combined Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill because he said Alaska presents separate problems. McKay indicated he would favor Alaskan statehood if a large area of land was set aside as a military reservation. Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) said Alaska should be given 100 percent of her land, rather than 30 or 40 percent. Bartlett backed the proposed bill, as did Delegate Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii).

Feb. 22 -- James H. Douglas, Under Secretary of Air Force, said statehood for Alaska has "no apparent advantage" and "can't help but create new problems." Douglas said Secretary of Defense Charles L. Wilson was reluctant to see Alaska become a state because he felt a defense problem would be created. Douglas said the Defense Department would not object to Hawaiian statehood because of the island's "stability."

Miles Brandon of Anchorage, Alaska, and William Zimmerman, representing the Association on American Indian Affairs, urged an amendment "to make certain there is no danger to native land claims." Robert B. Kline, Jr., attorney for the United States Lines, and Ralph B. Dewey, representing the Pacific American Steamship Association, requested an amendment extending to "island states" privileges now reserved for steamships serving island territories. Elmer Bennett, legislative counsel of the Department of Interior, testified on technical phases of the bill.

H-BOMB STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the effects of atomic and hydrogen radiation resulting from the explosion of nuclear weapons.

BACKGROUND -- The Atomic Energy Commission announced Feb. 15 that 7,000 square miles in the Pacific Ocean had been contaminated by a radioactive fallout after hydrogen bomb tests in 1954. It said human survival "might have depended upon prompt evacuation of the area or on taking shelter and other protective measures."

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

Feb 28 Finance -- Begin hearings on a proposal to continue existing corporate and excise taxes for one year and allow a \$20 income tax credit.

28 Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Program Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on assistance to underdeveloped areas.

28 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Continue hearings (closed) on cotton surplus disposal.

Mar 1 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on cotton and other surplus exports.

2 Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Program Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on assistance to underdeveloped areas.

2 Senate Finance -- Begin hearings on the President's reciprocal trade program.

2 Agriculture and Forestry -- Regular meeting.

3 Banking and Currency -- Begin hearings on a study of the stock market.

3 Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on a proposal to establish a bi-partisan commission to study the federal security system.

3 Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Program Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on assistance to underdeveloped areas.

3 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on surplus export.

4 Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Program Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on assistance to underdeveloped areas.

18 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- Hold a hearing on the Charter in Miami, Fla.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Feb 28 Un-American Activities -- Begin hearings into alleged instances of Communist-led labor unions.

28 Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on proposals to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

28 Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1 -- Continue hearings on military reserves.

28 Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2 -- Continue hearings on military pay increases.

28 Banking and Currency -- Begin hearings on proposals to tighten federal control over bank holding companies and bank mergers.

Mar 1 Veterans Affairs Hospitals Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on proposals for a hospital at Gainesville, Fla.

2 Veterans Affairs Housing Subcommittee -- General discussion of the Veterans Administration loan guarantee program.

2 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Begin hearings on the Administration's health program.

2 Judiciary -- Begin hearings on proposals to increase the number of federal judges.

6 Government Operations -- Regular meeting.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Mar 8 Atomic Energy -- Begin hearing on the nomination of John Von Neumann to the Atomic Energy Commission.

SELECT COMMITTEES

Feb 28 Small Business -- Regular meeting.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 22 -- Dr. Willard F. Libby, Atomic Energy Commission member, said he believed deaths in a heavily-contaminated fallout area after a nuclear explosion could be reduced to 10 percent of the population and perhaps as low as 1 percent.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson said Congressional interest in civil defense problems "augurs well for the future..."

Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, proposed a special commission to determine a method of dispersing the nation's prime atomic targets. The commission would report not later than May 15, Flemming said, so that Congress could act on survival legislation during the current session.

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said later "civil defense has been a stepchild ever since the present program was set up five years ago." He added that the Subcommittee may have new legislation to recommend, but that the principal problem appears to be for larger appropriations.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) said Feb. 23 "there is no need for any study group" because "we have the facts about the problem we need to know now." Claiming that "a lot of valuable time has been lost," Jackson urged the Administration to submit at once a comprehensive civil defense plan.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On S 1048, to authorize \$1.6 billion for federal aid for highways, and S 1160, to carry out President Eisenhower's highway program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 192.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Francis V. duPont, consultant on highways to the Secretary of Commerce, and C.D. Curtiss, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads, outlined the need for an expanded highway program.

Feb. 23 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation opposed any increase in federal contributions to highway construction. Lloyd C. Halvorson of the National Grange approved the increases for primary, secondary, and urban roads provided in S 1048, but favored full federal payment for interstate network roads, as called for in the Administration bill (S 1160).

George D. Riley of the AFL said S 1048 would make "a substantial contribution" toward meeting highway needs.

A provision in the Administration bill that would earmark for 30 years any gasoline tax revenues over \$622.5 million annually for payment on highway bonds was criticized by Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Francis Case (R S.D.). Case introduced S 1160 without reading it, he said.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 18 on two resolutions (H Con Res 63, H Res 97) to create two new committees. H Con Res 63 would establish a Joint Committee on Civil Rights.

H Res 97 would create a select committee to investigate and study the causes and prevention of crimes in the U.S.

TESTIMONY -- Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), introducer of H Con Res 63, and Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), sponsor of H Res 97, explained their bills. The Committee recessed subject to call.

MC CONNAUGHEY NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 23 on the nomination of George C. McConaughay of Ohio, to be chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

TESTIMONY -- Sens. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) questioned McConaughay about his "philosophy" on utility cases. Harry R. Booth, Chicago attorney and former FCC employee, said it would be "contrary to public policy" to permit McConaughay to become an FCC member.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Programs Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a study of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Witnesses told of their agencies' part in technical assistance programs. Witnesses included Marshall Smith, acting assistant secretary for international affairs, Department of Commerce, who said "many" of the projects "have often been hastily drawn up." He said "temporary agencies...inevitably do not possess the experience...of permanent agencies" to operate the programs.

Feb. 21 -- Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen said he would "cordially welcome" continuation of the technical assistance program but "would not support" any move to have the entire U.S. technical program handled through the United Nations.

Feb. 23 -- Former Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorp said economic aid must be continued to bring about the development of backward nations.

Feb. 24 -- Charles P. Taft, chairman of the Foreign Operations Administration advisory committee on foreign aid, said technical assistance programs might well be handled directly by the Department of State. Chairman Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said return of the program to the State Department would provide needed continuity. Another witness, Norman D. Palmer of the University of Pennsylvania, said the program's return to the State Department would create the "danger" that it would be "buried in the hierarchy of the Department."

MILITARY BRIEFING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

HELD HEARINGS -- In executive session to receive a briefing from armed services leaders. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 152.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 23 -- Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army chief of staff, recommended keeping the Army strong and "suitably deployed" in critical areas throughout the world as "a primary means" of halting Communist aggression. Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens supported the Administration plan to cut Army strength and keep more men stationed in the United States from where they could be rushed overseas "in case of emergency."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said Stevens' testimony was "less than convincing," while Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said he regarded Stevens' testimony as convincing.

Feb. 24 -- The Committee questioned Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff, about a complaint by Stevens and Ridgway that an adequate air lift was lacking for Army ground troops, weapons, and supplies.

HARLAN NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

HELD HEARING -- Feb. 24 on the nomination of Circuit Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to the Supreme Court in executive session.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower nominated Harlan Jan. 10 to succeed the late Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson. The President had nominated Harlan to the same post Nov. 9, 1954. But the Committee voted Nov. 23, 1954, to postpone action.

TESTIMONY -- Joseph M. Proskauer of New York City, a former New York State judge and one-time chairman of the New York State Crime Commission who was representing the New York County Lawyers' Association, supported confirmation. Herman Methfessel, an attorney of Miami, Fla., and a former district attorney of Richmond County (Staten Island), New York, opposed the nomination.

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 12) to re-establish 90 percent of parity price supports for basic commodities. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 178.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said the Eisenhower Administration did not plan to ask Congress for any "basic changes" in the existing farm price support law.

Feb. 23 -- Charles B. Shuman, president, and Walter Randolph, vice president, American Farm Bureau

Federation, opposed the legislation as a "backward step" which would further depress agricultural income. Shuman backed the Administration program of variable supports. John A. Baker, assistant to the president of the National Farmers Union, favored the proposed legislation and urged repeal of the "Eisenhower sliding scale law" which, he said, has cut farmers' income drastically.

Feb. 24 -- Baker asked that dairy products be placed under mandatory high price supports and milk prices be maintained at 100 percent of parity. Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, said high wartime price supports could not be continued with any hope of maintaining agricultural prosperity.

LOCAL AIRLINES

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 651) to provide permanent certificates for local-service air carriers.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- The Subcommittee heard representatives of some companies and organizations affected by the proposed legislation, including: Conference of Local Airlines; Frontier Airlines, Inc.; United Cement Company, Wichita, Kan.; Lake Central Airlines, Inc.; Ozark Air Lines, Inc.; Alexander Smith Company, New York; Central Airlines, Inc.; Cooperative GLF Exchange, Ithaca, N.Y.; Southern Airways, Inc.; and Bonanza Airlines, Inc.

Robert L. Cummings, Jr., president of New York Airways, Inc., proposed the bill be amended to include helicopters in its provisions.

Feb. 24 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Walter Williams, four officials of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and representatives of local-service airlines testified before the Subcommittee.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 526 and 2225) to provide permanent certificates for local-service airlines.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 23 -- John F. Floberg, chairman of the Conference of Local Airlines, Washington, D.C., told the Committee that passage of the proposed legislation would be "the biggest step" Congress could take to improve air transportation. C.A. Myhre, president of Frontier Airlines, Inc., and G. Hamilton Beasley of West Coast Airlines, Inc., were also in favor of the legislation.

Feb. 24 -- Eight local-service airline representatives testified in favor of HR 526 and 2225.

RESERVE FORCES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 2967, an Administration bill to reorganize the reserve forces. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 178.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Testifying favorably were three members of the National Security Training Commission: Gen. Walter Bedell Smith (Ret.), Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid (Ret.), and Warren H. Atherton. Smith said that "for every new advancement in weapons, more men --

not less -- have been required to fight wars." This means, he said, that an atomic "push button war" would not provide an "easy way out" to avoid training a large pool of military manpower.

Atherton said that nearly 3.5 million draft-age men received no military training between 1945 and 1950, and as a result, between 600,000 and 700,000 World War II veterans with reserve obligations had to be recalled to fight in Korea.

Feb. 23 -- Arthur S. Adams, chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, said the group had recommended that "the voluntary concept should be given more experience and use before using compulsion" to get young men to keep up their reserve training.

Feb. 24 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), president of the Reserve Officers Association, other ROA representatives, and Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor, testified.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- On Feb. 19, statements supporting HR 2967 were issued by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of Naval operations; Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army chief of staff; and Adm. William M. Feltzeler, commander-in-chief of Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

Ridgway said a reserve plan must include measures for compulsory participation in reserve activities. Without such measures, he said, the reserve system "would fail us in an emergency."

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) said Feb. 24 the bill now being considered would fail to develop sufficient trained manpower or make what he called needed improvements in present reserve training.

SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 968) implementing President Eisenhower's program of federal aid for school construction. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 179.)

BACKGROUND -- The Committee previously held hearings on bills (S 4, 5, 480, 522, 686) proposing greater aid than S 968. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 127.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) supported S 968. He said a state school-building agency, such as that proposed for states participating in the President's program, worked well in Maine. Under questioning, Payne said he felt the money available for direct grants might be insufficient.

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of State School Officers, said setting up state school-building agencies "would result in long delays, including court tests..." He said most state educational heads preferred an assistance measure that would provide hard dollars instead of a "complicated" borrowing system. He complained of "federal discrimination" against schools in grants for physical facilities.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) also opposed S 968, as did Thomas D. Bailey, Florida state superintendent of public instruction; R. M. Eyman, Ohio state superintendent of public instruction; and Dr. Frank Wright, California associate state superintendent of public instruction.

Feb. 21 -- John Burkhardt of the Indianapolis and Indiana Chambers of Commerce opposed federal aid to education. He said "prodigious efforts... are successfully closing the gap" of the classroom shortage. He also

testified that in "the matter of teachers...the picture is not as black as is so frequently painted. For the U.S. as a whole, the teacher-pupil ratio actually improved...from 1940 to 1950."

Selma M. Borchardt of the American Federation of Teachers criticized the Administration bill as "woefully restricted." Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL said S 968's program was "half-hearted and pinch-penny."

Edward D. Hollander of the Americans for Democratic Action said the ADA favored a direct-aid program of \$1 billion a year to be matched by state and local funds. He characterized the President's program as "a collection of bookkeeping devices."

Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the bill could "open the door for numerous attempts to continue racial segregation in the public schools."

Also generally opposed to the Administration measure were Frederick Lukens, Education Association of the District of Columbia; George Guernsey, CIO; Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Philip Schiff, American Association of Social Workers; and other educators.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 19 -- In a letter to Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), ranking minority Committee member and sponsor of S 698, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said federal aid to needy school districts would be available under the President's proposal without a state school building agency in any case where the needy district had not reached its legal loan or bonding limit.

Feb. 24 -- A study group of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations reported federal aid "is not necessary" for new school construction and recommended that the government gradually withdraw from the school lunch program and curtail aid to vocational education. It said "federal aid is not necessary for either current operating expenses for public schools or for capital expenditure for new school facilities," but that the states could "afford to make more money available."

MATUSOW TESTIMONY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Harvey M. Matusow's statement that he testified falsely before the Subcommittee in 1952 when, as an admitted ex-Communist, he linked various persons with Communism.

BACKGROUND -- Matusow also has recanted testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1952 and as a paid government witness in the 1953 trial of 13 convicted Communist leaders. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 168.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Matusow said he had engaged in "lying for money" against hundreds of persons. He said he was paid about \$2,000 for making 1952 campaign speeches in which he charged Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) with being "a tool of the Communist Party" and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) with pro-Communist leanings. Matusow also testified that former Communist Elizabeth Bentley told him she gave false testimony before Congressional committees. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 317ff.)

Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) said Matusow's false statements had been so many that "this Subcommittee...cannot hope to determine what is the truth."

Feb. 22 -- Matusow said he was "specifically" asked by "Sen. (Joseph R.) McCarthy (R Wis.)" to campaign in 1952. Material given him for speeches contained "handwritten pencilled notes" by McCarthy "showing he intended to attack the Army as far back as 1952," Matusow asserted.

Feb. 23 -- Albert E. Kahn, one of the publishers of Matusow's book, "False Witness," was questioned by the Subcommittee in a closed session. Eastland said that Kahn was "a Fifth Amendment case" who declined to answer questions. Eastland said it was "obvious" that the firm publishing the book was "a propaganda agency for far left causes."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Sen. McCarthy Feb. 23 charged Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) with "coaxing" Matusow "to smear Republican Senators." McCarthy said, "that places them in a category far below Matusow." He said he "wasn't surprised at anything a confessed perjurer and confessed liar would say." McCarthy Feb. 22 denied that he had sent Matusow to campaign against Sens. Jackson and Mansfield.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said he saw no "coaxing" of Matusow to smear anyone. Jenner said, "You've got to get the truth from this man if you can, and you've got to ask questions to try to get it."

Elizabeth Bentley said Feb. 23 that she had known Matusow only casually and remembered no extensive conversation nor "particular discussions with him." She said there was "not a word of truth" in Matusow's statement about her.

Assignments

House Public Works Subcommittee chairmen named Feb. 18:

Rivers and Harbors -- John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)

Flood Control -- Clifford Davis (D Tenn.)

Roads -- George H. Fallon (D Md.)

Public Buildings and Grounds -- Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.)

Joint Library Committee Chairman named Feb. 21:
Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas)

COMMITTEE SENIORITY

The Senate Feb. 23 granted unanimous consent to a temporary switch in seniority on the Armed Services Committee, elevating Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) to ranking Republican member of the Committee and reducing Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to the second rung.

Bridges explained that he requested the switch because Saltonstall was Chairman of the Committee during the 83rd Congress. Although Bridges was senior, Saltonstall was Chairman because Bridges served as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The agreement provided for restoration of Bridges' seniority over Saltonstall upon expiration of the 84th Congress.

CORRECTION

Page 180, Column 2 - Under "Assignments," House Public Works Committee members added Feb. 16 should read: Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.) (not Prescott Bush).

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Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

S J Res 14. Public Law 6. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 Olympic Games at Detroit, Mich. POTTER (R Mich.), Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 8. Passed Senate Feb. 9. Passed House Feb. 10. President signed Feb. 15.
 H H 587. Public Law 7. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. TEAGUE (D Texas), House Veterans Affairs reported Jan. 25, amended. Passed House 366-0 Jan. 27. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 8. Passed Senate Feb. 9. President signed Feb. 15.

2. Sent to President

NONE

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 456. Regulate fishing nets in Alaska waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 11, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended.

S 913. Eliminate need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of Senate. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended.

S Res 20. Authorize expenditure of \$250,000 by Civil Service Committee for investigations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Senate Post Office reported Jan. 21, amended. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended. Senate adopted Feb. 21, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S J Res 42. Amend National Housing Act to increase by \$1.5 billion the FHA mortgage insurance authority. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), CAPEHART (R Ind.), Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 15.

S Res 61. Authorize expenditure of \$256,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of antitrust laws of U.S. and their administration and interpretation and effect. KILGORE (D W.Va.), Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21.

S Res 62. Authorize expenditure of \$154,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.), Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21.

S Res 63. Authorize expenditure of \$58,500 by Committee on Judiciary for examination and review of administration of Trading With the Enemy Act. KILGORE (D W.Va.), Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21.

S Res 64. Authorize expenditure of \$36,500 by Committee on Judiciary to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Communist tyranny to certain western European nations. KILGORE (D W.Va.), Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21.

S Res 67. Authorize expenditure of \$30,000 by Committee on Judiciary to make study of narcotics problem in U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.), Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements. COOPER (D Tenn.), House Ways and Means reported Feb. 14, amended. Passed House, 295-110, Feb. 16, amended.

HR 3528. Adjust the salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, and Members of Congress. WALTER (D Pa.), House Judiciary reported Feb. 14. Passed House, 263-118 Feb. 16.

HR 136. Request Secretary of Defense to furnish House of Representatives certain information as to extent and cost of military installations. HOFFMAN (R Mich.), House tabled Feb. 16.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 103. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. ENGLE (D Calif.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18, amended.

HR 2123. Repeal law providing for revolving fund for purchase of natural fibers and hides produced in U.S. and to be processed in occupied areas and sold. DONDEG (R Mich.), House Armed Services reported Feb. 16.

HR 2581. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical facilities and acquisition of land by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. DURHAM (D N.C.), House Armed Services reported Feb. 16, amended.

HR 3952. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agriculture Act of 1938, as amended. GATHINGS (D Ark.), House Agriculture reported Feb. 16, amended.

HR 4046. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families to exercise their voting franchise. BURLESON (D Texas), House Administration reported Feb. 16, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
4. FOREIGN POLICY	District of Columbia
Administrative Policy	Indian & Territorial Affairs
International Relations	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
5. LABOR	Presidential Policy
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Defense Policy	Business & Banking
Veterans	Commerce & Communications
	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check off bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check off bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.), S 1061....2/15/55. Provide for minimum 1955 state rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) S 1133....2/21/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July 1954 in destruction, treatment or processing under authority of law, of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1075....2/15/55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4167....2/17/55. Similar to Cooley (D N.C.) HR 4054.

BASS (D Tenn.) H Res 146....2/17/55. Authorize Committee on Agriculture to investigate certain practices in administration of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Rules.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4119....2/16/55. Provide for farm-acreage allotments for burley tobacco under the agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4053....2/16/55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4054....2/16/55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 4059....2/16/55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to prohibit payments to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 4071....2/16/55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

MCMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4176....2/17/55. Provide that feed furnished in disaster areas under PL 115, 83rd Cong. shall be made available for feeding working stock and hogs. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 4126....2/16/55. Encourage stable, prosperous, and productive dairy program. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4107....2/16/55. Amend certain provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re maximum farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4108....2/16/55. Provide for minimum 1955 state rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 4216....2/18/55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of 1946 in order to constitute Administrator of Foreign Agricultural Service as ex officio member of Board of Directors of that corporation. Banking and Currency.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Feb. 15, 1955, through Feb. 21, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,158	4,258
Joint Resolutions	49	225
Concurrent Resolutions	14	85
Simple Resolutions	69	150
TOTAL	1,290	4,718

WILLIS (D La.) HR 4112....2/16/55. Similar to Thompson (D La.) HR 4108.

2. Appropriations

CRETELLO (R Conn.) HR 4055....2/16/55. Appropriate \$3,460,000 to carry out authorized project for development of New Haven Harbor, including construction of channel in Quinnipiac River with turning basin at mouth of Mill River. Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

McNAMARA (D Mich.) S 1095....2/18/55. Extend time within which local educational agencies may complete applications for payments under PL 815 in certain hardship cases. Labor.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1120....2/18/55. Enlarge and extend special school milk program. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4050....2/16/55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 4064....2/16/55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 4172....2/17/55. Repeal provision of Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which requires recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction and provide for return of amounts heretofore recouped under such provision. Interior.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 4174....2/17/55. Provide for grants to teachers' colleges so that teachers may be better prepared to assist in prevention of narcotic addiction. Labor.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 4068....2/16/55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to county of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4086....2/16/55. Extend time within which local educational agencies may complete applications for payments under PL 815 in certain hardship cases. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 4211....2/18/55. Amend subsection 12 (f) of U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for relinquishment and disposal of farm labor camps. Banking and Currency.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4101....2/16/55. Provide that school districts which filed applications under PL 815, 81st Congress, before Nov. 24, 1953, shall not be penalized on account of school construction contracts made after that date. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1076....2/15/55. Assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health-service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S J Res 46....2/18/55. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Labor.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Bender (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Duff (R Pa.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R N.J.), Bush (R Conn.) S 1091....2/18/55. Provide for assistance to states in their efforts to promote, establish, and maintain safe work places and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. Labor.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4100....2/16/55. Similar to Priest (D Tenn.) HR 4098.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4212....2/18/55. Provide for purchase by Federal Civil Defense Administrator of certain radiological detection instruments, devices and equipment, and leasing to states for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4098....2/16/55. Provide for studies of methods of determining amount, distribution, and effects of illness in U.S. and for conducting periodic inventories of illness by best methods developed through such studies. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4099....2/16/55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of new chemical additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4114....2/16/55. Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4170....2/17/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment under federal old-age and survivors insurance system of child's insurance benefits to children who have attained age of 18 but are incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 4233....2/18/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4072....2/16/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4177....2/17/55. Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require that farm worker perform full-time agricultural labor for employer on at least 90 days in year to be covered under old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4178....2/17/55. Further define self-employed individuals for purposes of federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 4236....2/18/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pensions of at least \$100 per month to all American citizens 65 years of age and over who have been citizens 10 years or more, to be prorated according to cost of living as on Jan. 3, 1953. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 68....2/21/55. Request President of U.S. to enter into negotiations re interoceanic ship canal across Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1146....2/21/55. Further amend section 20 of Trading with Enemy Act re fees of agents, attorneys, and representatives. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1147....2/21/55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act re debt claims. Judiciary.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S J Res 49....2/21/55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide for adjudication by commissioner of claims of American nationals against government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" approved Aug. 4, 1939. Foreign Relations.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S Res 64....2/21/55. Extend authority to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees to Western European nations. Rules.

5. Labor

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 1127....2/21/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to redefine term "state" as concerns small territories where U.S. standards do not apply. Labor.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4062....2/16/55. Increase national minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.J.) HR 4122....2/16/55. Similar to Doyle (D Calif.) HR 4062.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

CASE (R S.D.) S 1121....2/18/55. Authorize Secretary of Army to make monetary allowance in lieu of providing headstone or marker for unmarked grave of soldier or member or former member of armed forces. Armed Services.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 48....2/21/55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Women's Armed Services Academy. Armed Services.

GREEN (D R.J.) S 1099....2/18/55. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to correct injustice and provide for payment of certain amounts of compensation to officers who were found under provisions of that act to have been removed from active list of Army without justification and who were subsequently restored to active list or advanced on retired list. Armed Services.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) Langer (R N.D.) Clements (D Ky.) Magnuson (D Wash.) Neely (D W.Va.) Green (D R.J.) Murray (D Mont.) Pastore (D R.J.) Douglas (D Ill.) Kennedy (D Mass.) Morse (I Ore.) Jennings (D Mo.) Neuberger (D Ore.) S 1089....2/15/55. Extend to uniformed members of the armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1135....2/21/55. Amend act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force and authorize Secretary of Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in fulfillment of its objectives." Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1136....2/21/55. Authorize Secretary of Defense and Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force to reproduce and sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1137....2/21/55. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1138....2/21/55. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177) as amended, providing certain construction and other authority. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1139....2/21/55. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France. Armed Services.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4118....2/16/55. Amend section 606 (5) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to computation of 10-year re-capture period. Merchant Marine.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4220....2/18/55. Grant constructive service to members of Coast Guard Women's Reserve for period from July 25, 1947 to Nov. 1, 1949. Armed Services.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4051....2/16/55. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4052....2/16/55. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act of 1941. Judiciary.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 4222....2/18/55. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. Armed Services.

HAND (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4223....2/18/55. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization of 1948, approved June 29, 1948 re qualifications for retirement pay. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 4106....2/16/55. Authorize crediting, for certain purposes, of prior active federal commissioned service performed by person appointed as a commissioned officer under section 101 or 102 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4111....2/16/55. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4179....2/17/55. Amend Vinson-Trammell Act of March 27, 1934 as amended, to provide for tonnage composition of U.S. Navy re vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4229....2/18/55. Provide running mates for certain Staff Corps officers in naval service. Armed Services.

VETERANS

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1107....2/18/55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed thereunder. Labor.

CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 4058....2/16/55. Extend home-loan provisions of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to veterans of World War I and their widows. Veterans.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) (by request) HR 4069....2/16/55. Extend benefits of pension laws to certain male nurses who served under contract with U.S. between April 21, 1898 and Feb. 2, 1901. Veterans.

LONG (D La.) HR 4231....2/18/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. Veterans.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 4210....2/18/55. Provide method whereby wartime service can be established in case of veterans of Spanish American War whose records cannot be found. Veterans.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 4127....2/16/55. Exempt courses leading to standard college degrees offered by nonprofit educational institutions of higher learning from provisions of section 227 of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 prohibiting enrollment of eligible veterans under that act when such courses have been in operation for less than two years. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4227....2/18/55. Amend section 512 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to permit veteran who has received direct loan for construction or improvement of farmhouse to repay such loan in annual installments. Veterans.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4213....2/18/55. Extend wartime rates of compensation to veterans and their dependents for service-connected disabilities incurred during periods when individuals may be inducted for training and service in military or naval service. Veterans.

RAY (R N.Y.) (by request) HR 4235....2/18/55. Amend Public Law 2, 73rd Cong., to provide care for disabled veterans having neuropsychiatric ailments. Veterans.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 4237....2/18/55. Amend section 503 of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to allow certain veterans to file claims for mustering-out payment prior to July 16, 1955. Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

PURTELL (R Conn.) S J Res 47....2/18/55. Designate musical composition by John Philip Sousa known as The Stars and Stripes Forever, as official national march of U.S.A. Judiciary.

COON (R Ore.) H J Res 221....2/18/55. Designate lake to be formed by McNary lock and dam in Columbia River, Ore. and Wash., as Lake Aldrich. Public Works.

GENTRY (D Texas) H J Res 224....2/18/55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim period Aug. 21-27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4094....2/16/55. Provide certain decorations for outstanding and heroic conduct or service by persons serving in American merchant marine. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4095....2/16/55. Incorporate National Service Star Legion. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1094....2/18/55. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954 re date of enactment. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1153....2/21/55. Generally amend Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 4169....2/17/55. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Government Operations.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 4171....2/17/55. Permit certain officers and employees of Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration paid on monthly or per annum basis to acquire civil service status. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop.-Dem. P.R.) HR 4203....2/18/55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to eliminate provision by which U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico are denied certain benefit rights assured under such act to other U.S. citizens. Labor.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 4124....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for widows of officers and employees separated from service with title to deferred annuity who die before having established a valid claim for annuity. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4173....2/17/55. Adjust rate of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4204....2/18/55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increased annuities for retired employees.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 4205....2/18/55. Similar to Granahan (D Pa.) HR 4173.

HYDE (R Md.) H J Res 220....2/17/55. Reimburse uncompensated leave to Government Printing Office employees earned during fiscal year 1932. Administration.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4207....2/18/55. Extend benefits under civil-service retirement system to certain former Members of Congress. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4077....2/16/55. Amend section 12 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for payment of annuities thereunder to widowers of female employees who die in service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4078....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended to provide uniform rate for computation of all annuities. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4079....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, to provide that surviving widows or widowers of retiring employees shall automatically be entitled to annuity equal to 50 percent of annuity earned by retiring employee without requiring retiring employees to elect to take reduced annuities. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4080....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave over 90 days be credited to retirement fund. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4081....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide optional retirement at 60 years after 25 years of service with full annuity. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4082....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide equal benefits for surviving children of female employees as are provided for surviving children of male employees. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4083....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to eliminate reduction in annuity made for surviving spouse, if spouse does not survive. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4084....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide full annuity compensation for employees involuntarily separated after having rendered at least 25 years of service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4085....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that annuities shall be adjusted simultaneously with general adjustments in federal employees salaries. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4087....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re persons whose duties include dangerous occupational hazards. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4088....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide optional retirement at age 55 with 30 years service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4089....2/16/55. Amend section 4 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re that no annuity should exceed 80 per centum of highest average annual compensation. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4125....2/16/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to exempt from taxation annuities of retired employees. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4228....2/18/55. Authorize and direct Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of and rates of basic compensation payable re technical, scientific and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1092....2/18/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Illinois State Normal University. Civil Service.

ABHITT (D Va.) HR 4165....2/17/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Thomas Paine. Civil Service.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) HR 4202....2/18/55. Direct Secretary of Interior in cooperation with Secretary of Army to erect at Dunn, N.C. suitable memorial to late Maj. Gen. William Carey Lee. Administration.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) H J Res 222....2/18/55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C. of appropriate permanent memorial to memory of great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus. Administration.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 4121....2/16/55. Declare October 12 to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) H J Res 219....2/16/55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Feb. 3 of each year as Dorchester Day for observance and commemoration of death and heroic act of Chaplains Clark V. Poling, George L. Fox, John Patrick Washington, and Alexander D. Goode. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 58....2/18/55. Increase limit of expenditures by committee on Judiciary re internal security. Judiciary.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 45....2/15/55. Amend Constitution of U.S. re composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 215....2/16/55. Amend Constitution to provide that Congress shall have power to grant representation in the Congress to people of D.C. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 216....2/16/55. Amend Constitution to provide that people of D.C. shall be entitled to vote in presidential elections. Judiciary.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 4048....2/16/55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces and their families to exercise their voting franchise. Administration.

WHTTEN (D Miss.) H J Res 223....2/18/55. Restore to states certain rights affected by recent Supreme Court decisions. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

DANIEL (D Texas) S Res 60....2/21/55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to make study of narcotics problem in U.S. Judiciary.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1087....2/15/55. Authorize aftercare payments by the Youth Division of U.S. Board of Parole. Judiciary.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1088....2/15/55. Assist states to return runaway children to their own communities in another state. Labor.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S J Res 44....2/15/55. Grant consent of Congress to interstate compacts or agreements dealing with cooperative supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees, return of runaway juveniles and return of juvenile delinquent escapees. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 62....2/21/55. Make study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. Rules.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 67....2/21/55. Authorize study of narcotics problem in U.S. Rules.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1123....2/21/55. Make unlawful certain commercial dealing in minor children. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1150....2/21/55. Include persons engaged in carrying out provisions of labor laws of U.S. within provisions of section 111 and 1114 of title 18 of U.S.C. re assaults and homicides. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Case (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1151....2/21/55. Make employment and related practices of any alien known by employer to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years thereof unlawful. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Case (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1152....2/21/55. Provide for seizure and forfeiture of any vessel or vehicle used in transportation of any alien known by owner thereof to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years thereof. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4221....2/18/55. Amend section 4004, title 18, U.S.C. re administering oaths and taking acknowledgments by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) H J Res 225....2/18/55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 4060....2/16/55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to allow compensation to counsel assigned by court in criminal cases. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4071....2/16/55. Improve enforcement of laws pertaining to gambling by suppressing transmission of certain gambling information. Commerce.

REED (R Ill.) HR 4102....2/16/55. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 4103....2/16/55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 4104....2/16/55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., regarding published articles and broadcasts by foreign agents and broadcasts by foreign agents. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 4105....2/16/55. Amend sections 1, 3, and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended re any organization supervised or controlled by any foreign government or political party. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) H J Res 218....2/16/55. Establish Joint Committee on Internal Security. Rules.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*BEALL (R Md.), Neely (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1093....2/18/55. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of District of Columbia. D.C.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 4065....2/16/55. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to eliminate 1-year limitation on period of leases of space for federal agencies in D.C. Public Works.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 4075....2/16/55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4109....2/16/55. Establish advisory board to assist Commission created by joint resolution of Dec. 20, 1944, in considering a site and design for National Memorial Stadium in D.C. D.C.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4215....2/18/55. Similar to Lankford (D Md.) HR 4075.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1069....2/15/55. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore., and raise authorization for benefit of the Indians who lost their fishing rights in that area. Public Works.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4046....2/16/55. Abolish Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4047....2/16/55. Provide for establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4116....2/16/55. Authorize and direct Indian Claims Commission to determine liability for engagement in vicinity of Wounded Knee, S.D., on Dec. 29, 1890, and make recommendations in respect thereto. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4117....2/16/55. Authorize construction of a sewage-treatment plant to serve St. Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, S.D. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4219....2/18/55. Amend act of Aug. 15, 1953 (P.L. 280, 83rd Cong.) to require consent of Indian tribes to assumption of jurisdiction by states over civil and criminal actions arising in Indian country. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4226....2/18/55. Promote economic use of Indian lands, alleviate and adjust heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments. Interior.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 4096....2/16/55. Provide for disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1079....2/15/55. Provide for sale of certain lands in the national forests. Agriculture.

*THURMOND (D S.C.), Johnston (D S.C.) S 1064....2/15/55. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the U.S. conditions in two deeds conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina to permit such college, subject to certain conditions, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such lands. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ark.) H R 4224....2/18/55. Permit disposal of surplus property to publicly owned water districts. Government Operations.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 4225....2/18/55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of North Little Rock, Ark. Veterans.

WHTTEN (D Miss.) HR 4217....2/18/55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes to former owners of such lands. Public Works.

POST OFFICE

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 4199....2/18/55. Include fees for issuing money orders as part of gross postal receipts of post offices. Civil Service.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 4061....2/16/55. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 4206....2/18/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 4066....2/16/55. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1954, re reimbursement to postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by postmaster. Civil Service.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 4067....2/16/55. Provide that equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4076....2/16/55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service and eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) S 1077....2/15/55. Provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from the disaster which occurred at Texas City, Texas, on April 16 and 17, 1947. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1073....2/15/55. Limit acquisition and use by agencies of federal government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, etc., on sensitized materials. Rules.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1156....2/21/55. Relieve states, subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof, and certain educational institutions of liability to U.S. for value of certain aircraft acquired by them under Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. Government Operations.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 1098....2/18/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947, as amended, to provide for disposition of certain materials on lands within national forests. Interior.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4049....2/16/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to improve administration of program for utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. Government Operations.

COLE (R N.Y.) H J Res 217....2/16/55. Authorize and request President to require flag to be flown at certain foreign service posts during daylight hours. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4093....2/16/55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey, to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 4045....2/16/55. Provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from disaster which occurred at Texas City, Texas on April 16 and 17, 1947. Judiciary.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 4128....2/16/55. Amend section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit disposal of surplus property to state health departments and publicly owned water districts. Government Operations.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 4218....2/18/55. Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Girl Scouts of U.S.A. for use at Girl Scout Senior Roundup Encampment. Armed Services.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 61....2/21/55. Authorize study of antitrust laws of U.S. and their administration, interpretation and effect. Rules.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1109....2/18/55. Amend subsection 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re application for certificate. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1119....2/18/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re payments for transportation of mail and for essential air transportation. Commerce.

*MONROE (D Okla.) Smathers (D Fla.) S 1081....2/15/55. Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended re application for certificate. Commerce.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4120....2/16/55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4090....2/16/55. Amend part II of Title III of Communications Act of 1934 to require installation of automatic radio telegraph call selector on cargo ships of U.S. carrying less than two radio operators. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4097....2/16/55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity, and railroad property. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 59....2/21/55. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to make study of issuance of uranium stocks. Banking and Currency.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1149....2/21/55. Permit mining, development and utilization of mineral resources of public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Interior.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 4168....2/17/55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction of Commission over sale of natural gas at certain point of delivery. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 4230....2/18/55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 4214....2/18/55. Amend Natural Gas Act to require sale of natural gas for irrigation purposes in certain instances. Commerce.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 4115....2/16/55. Define surface rights vested in locator of a mining claim hereafter made under mining laws of U.S. prior to issuance of patent therefor. Interior.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1070....2/15/55. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood-control work. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1071....2/15/55. Provide for preparation of plans and specifications for a museum building for Smithsonian Institution. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1072....2/15/55. Generally revise federal-aid highway laws of U.S. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 144....2/16/55. Authorize and direct Committee on Public Works to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee under clause 15 of rule XI of the Rules of the House. Rules.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Res 147....2/17/55. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies authorized by H Res 144. Administration.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4056....2/16/55. Provide for construction of certain flood-control works along east bank of Mill River near New Haven, Conn. Public Works.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4057....2/16/55. Provide for determination by Board of Engineers for rivers and harbors of advisability of modifying existing project at New Haven Harbor, Conn, in view of changed shipping and economic conditions. Public Works.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4110....2/16/55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1157....2/21/55. Terminate withholding of Oregon state income tax from wages of certain residents of state of Washington who are employed by Corps of Engineers at Bonneville Dam. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1124....2/21/55. Establish separate rates of excise tax on automotive glass. Finance.

*PURTELL (R Conn.) Bush (R Conn.) S 1117....2/18/55. Amend section 162 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction of trade or business expenses. Finance.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 4166....2/17/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit employees to deduct their contributions under private unemployment compensation disability benefit plans where such contributions are in lieu of contributions otherwise required by state law. Ways and Means.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4232....2/18/55. Increase normal tax and surtax exemption and exemption for dependents from \$600 to \$1000. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4200....2/18/55. Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 4063....2/16/55. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4123....2/16/55. Provide for refund of federal excise tax on distilled spirits lost or damaged by hurricanes of 1954. Judiciary.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 4070....2/16/55. Exempt ultrahigh frequency television receiving sets from federal excise tax. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 4208....2/18/55. Increase from \$600 to \$700 personal-income-tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness). Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4074....2/16/55. Make provision re definition of term "bond" for purposes of determining amortizable bond premium under section 171 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4175....2/17/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to allow containers for certain petroleum products and derivatives to be temporarily imported without payment of duty. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4234....2/18/55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 4091....2/16/55. Amend section 812 (d) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re deduction of inheritance, succession or other death taxes imposed by law other than federal. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 4092....2/16/55. Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re excess deductions on termination available to beneficiaries. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4201....2/18/55. Similar to Cooper (D Tenn.) HR 4200.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 4209....2/18/55. Similar to Karsten (D Mo.) HR 4208.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4113....2/16/55. Provide that compensation of a federal officer or employee shall be subject to state tax only in state where he is domiciled. Ways and Means.



Late Developments

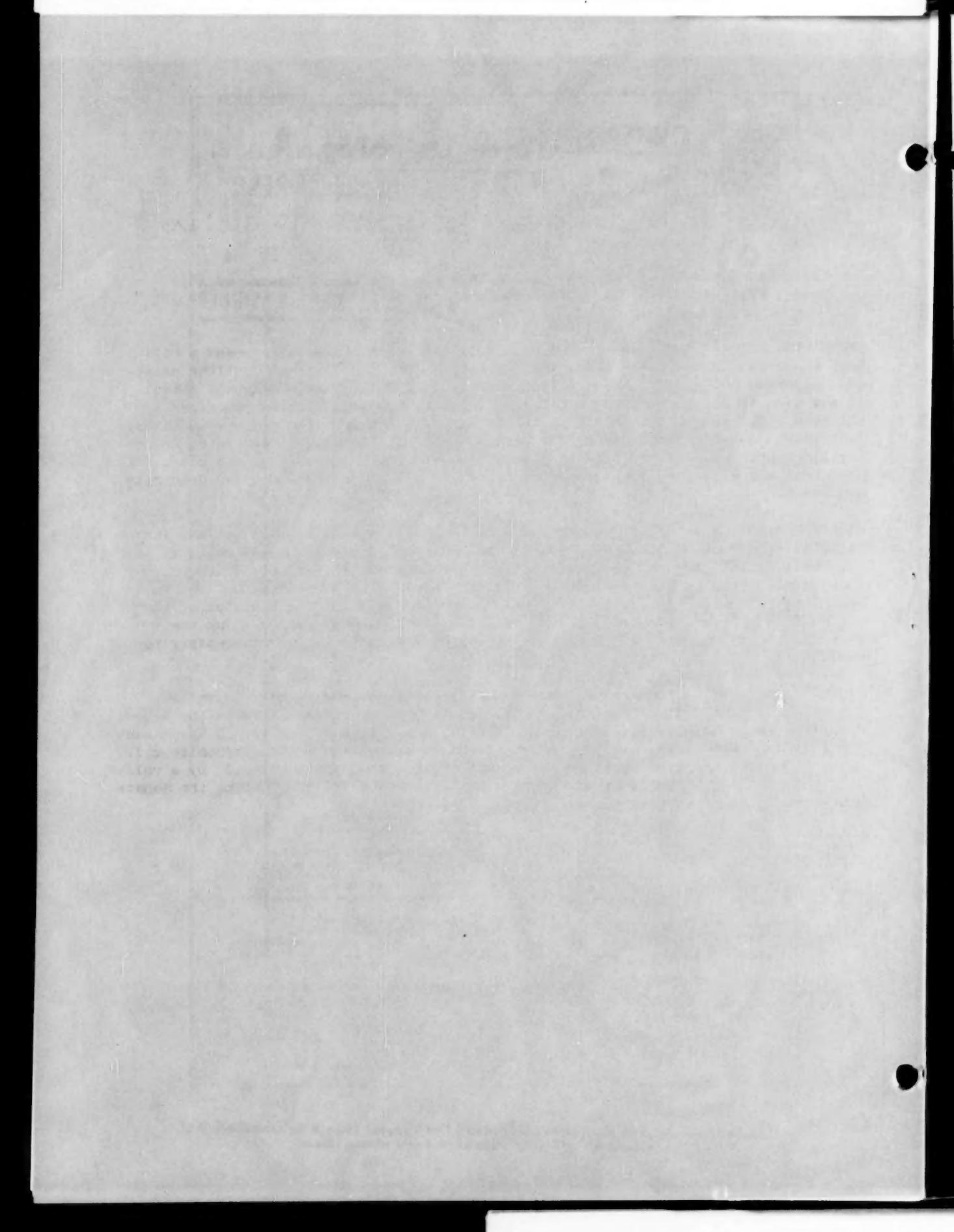
Feb. 25, 1955

Late developments of the week ending Feb. 25, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the March 4 Weekly Report.

INCOME TAX CUT -- The House Feb. 24 by a roll-call vote of 242-175 passed a bill that would cut income taxes \$20 a year effective Jan. 1, 1956, and continue existing corporate and excise tax rates until April 1, 1956. Passage followed defeat of a motion by Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the income tax provision. Reed's motion was defeated by a 205-210 roll-call vote. Supporting Reed's motion were 189 Republicans and 16 Democrats, while 205 Democrats and five Republicans opposed it. In the final vote on the bill, 221 Democrats and 21 Republicans supported it, while 173 Republicans and two Democrats opposed it.

HARLAN NOMINATION -- Judge John Marshall Harlan Feb. 24 told the Senate Judiciary Committee considering his nomination to the Supreme Court that he was neither "an internationalist" nor "a one-worlder." The New York jurist testified, however, that he believes the United States must align itself with other free nations in resisting Communist aggression, but "only under the laws and Constitution of the United States." Earlier, in a closed session, Lloyd Jordan, representing the American Coalition, said if confirmed, Harlan "may supply the judge necessary to abolish the U.S. by judicial decision."

CONGRESSIONAL PAY -- The Senate Feb. 25 rejected the compromise bill to raise Congressional and judicial salaries, and sent it back to conference with the House. Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), and other Members attacked a \$1,250 expense allowance written into the compromise bill. After rejecting the conference report by voice vote, the Senate adopted, by a roll-call vote of 62-7, a motion by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) instructing the Senate conferees to stand fast against the \$1,250 allowance.



Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 25, 1955

REPORTED ♦ PASSED KILLED X SIGNED *

APPROPRIATIONS

No regular appropriations bills have been reported.

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1956 Tax Cut

A \$20 per person income tax cut, effective Jan. 1, 1956, was pushed through the House despite President Eisenhower's opinion that it represented some kind of a height in fiscal irresponsibility. The Democratic leadership tied the tax cut to an Administration bill continuing existing corporate income and excise taxes. Republicans tried to strike out the cut, but failed by a five-vote margin, 205-210. The measure was sent to the Senate, where economy-minded lawmakers were sharpening their knives for a try to whittle out the tax-cut provision.

Pay Problems

Senators and Representatives agreed they wanted a pay increase, but the question was, How much? The House quickly adopted a compromise bill providing lawmakers with a salary of \$22,000 and \$1,250 in expense money. But the Senate rejected the compromise version, after several Members attacked the tax-free expense allowance. Senate action returned the measure to Conference.

10 Percenters

Senate approval of a bill to increase postal employees' salaries by 10 percent was recommended by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The Committee also informally agreed to recommend a 10 percent raise for civil service employees.

Civil Defense Outlook

A member of the Atomic Energy Commission told a Senate committee that prompt evacuation and other precautionary measures could reduce the death toll to 10 percent or lower in event of an atomic attack. The committee is studying the effects of nuclear explosions and steps to curtail those effects.

Highway Buy-Ways

"Comprehensive and quick" action to improve U.S. highways was asked by President Eisenhower, and a Senate subcommittee began hearings on bills to increase federal aid for road building. Over the next 10 years, the President said, about \$101 billion should be spent to modernize roads and streets. Mr. Eisenhower "inclined to the view" that the best way to finance the program was through special bond issues.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on cover.

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Odd Men Out?

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) said "the odds are heavily stacked" against the GOP regaining control of the upper chamber in the 1956 election. Goldwater, Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said he based his conclusion on recent vote trends. But Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), whose term expires at the end of the 84th Congress, said: "We have never had better prospects..."

Offense or Defense

Harvey M. Matusow, called on the carpet by a Senate committee for testimony he gave in 1952, wound up by exchanging charges with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Matusow said he linked two Democratic Senatorial candidates with communism in the 1952 campaign, at the instigation of McCarthy. This McCarthy denied, while accusing Democrats of "coaxing" Matusow "to smear Republican Senators."

Comic Controls

A Senate subcommittee condemned the publication of crime and horror comic books, and called for the industry to police itself. But the group rejected the idea of government censorship.

Coming Up

Will a Democratic Congress force President Eisenhower to spend more for national defense than he believes is necessary? The answer may be several months in coming, since House and Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees have just started studying the President's proposed \$34 billion defense budget for fiscal 1956. Meanwhile, almost daily some Democrat expresses alarm over the President's decision to cut back military manpower, particularly in the Army.